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BUY BRITISH, OR BYE BYE BRITAIN.

Everywhere you turn you hear that Britain is sinking fast. Everyone agrees that we're in for a rough time.

But it seems something that individually we're unable to understand because we're all enjoying a better way of life than we used to.

But this is only relative, and other countries are leaving us far behind.

We have to realise, before it's too late, that Britain will become a second class, or even third class industrial nation if we become unable to generate the wealth we need to support us. Failure would be unthinkable.

The solution is complex and the problem needs to be attacked from many sides.

Many of us probably feel that it is too great a problem for us to make an individual contribution.

But there are *some* things we can do to help. And we can, we must, begin today.

We can start by supporting British manufacturers whenever possible.

Imported goods are flooding into our high streets and industrial markets. Many are made just as well by British manufacturers.

If not better.

We must have a strong home market on which to build our exports.

The motor industry is one which particularly needs

your support. And though at BL we cannot deny that our own company is our greatest concern, we also have a genuine concern for all British manufacturers and the employment they provide for millions of people.

Our industry is one of the vital areas of manufacturing industry, and BL is the only British owned volume car maker.

So we hold the key to Britain having its own car industry.

It has been claimed that our call to consider British products is little more than a call for blatant patriotism.

Not true.

Many of the criticisms and reasons for instinctively turning to other car makers' products are founded on our problems of two or three years ago.

But we have made radical changes.

And you can see the difference in all the cars in our showrooms today.

You can see it too in the Allegro 3, just named best buy in its class by France's top motoring magazine L'Auto Journal. In the exciting TR7 convertible. In Leyland Vehicle's new T45 Roadtrain truck.

And of course you'll see it in the sensational Mini Metro, on target for October.

So please, next time you are in the market to buy anything, see how the British product stacks up.

If then you find it doesn't suit you, we'll be surprised.

But we won't complain.

ISSUED MAINLY IN THE INTERESTS OF BL BUT ALSO ON BEHALF OF BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

HOME NEWS

Trust gives £300,000 for transplants and Government £100,000

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

A gift of £300,000 from a charitable trust will ensure at least 16 heart transplant operations at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, in 1981 and 1982.

In addition, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a parliamentary written reply last night that the Government would make a special allocation of up to £100,000 to provide improved operating theatres and intensive care units at Papworth Hospital.

He said that he had accepted the advice of the Transplant Advisory Panel that planned programmes of at least eight heart transplant operations a year were acceptable. But that was provided the operations were carried out in suitable centres such as Papworth and would not prove detrimental to other health services.

The donation of £300,000 from the Robinson Charitable Trust was welcomed. Heart transplantation surgery was established in several centres abroad and patients achieved long survival rates. Results of recent programmes in this country were promising.

The money will be paid in monthly instalments of £12,500 from the beginning of next year. The National Heart Research Fund, which has met most of the cost so far of the series of trials at Papworth by Mr Terence English and his team, will pay for operations this year.

If its appeal for £250,000 is successful it will consider inviting another centre to treat patients.

Mr David Robinson, a Newmarket businessman gave the money for the trust.

Mrs Pauline Burnett, chairman of Cambridgeshire Area Health Authority, said yesterday that doctors and patients were extremely grateful for the gift. Papworth hospital would still need Government money after 1982 if the heart transplant was successful, as they knew it would be.

Our Cambridge Correspondent writes: Mr Robinson, who made his fortune in the early days of the television rental business, arranged the gift to Papworth from the Robinson Charitable Trust after discussing with a trustee the hospital's shortage of cash for its heart transplant programme.

Mr Terence English, the surgeon who leads the team at Papworth, has been seeking charitable income to support transplant operations. The National Heart Research Fund has promised £50,000, but most of that has been spent on the present series of transplant operations.

Mr Robinson has given about £17m towards the founding and endowment of Cambridge University's newest undergraduate college.

Once the owner of the largest string of racehorses in Britain, Mr Robinson lives with his wife in a bungalow in the grounds of his former stables in Bury Road, Newmarket.

Miss Peggy Umney, a fellow trustee, said yesterday that he would have preferred that his name was not associated with the gift to Papworth. "He really wants to lead a peaceful and quiet life, but does enjoy helping people."

TUC women call for Corrie Bill rejection

From Frances Gibb
Brighton

More than 250 women trade unionists yesterday launched a last-ditch attempt to defeat the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, due for final debate in the House of Commons today.

Delegates from more than 50 trade unions at the TUC women's conference in Brighton endorsed a telegram urging MPs to heed the advice of the trade union movement and reject the Bill.

"We plead with the Commons at this eleventh hour to consider the pain and suffering which will be inflicted on so many women and their families if this proposal becomes law," it said.

Delegates were dismayed that Parliament seemed prepared to sacrifice the livelihoods of children of broken marriages in order to curtail further a woman's right to control her own fertility, it said.

Urging support for the Abortion Act, 1967, it said: "MPs should take full note of the views of the British Medical Association that no amendment whatever is required to existing legislation."

The women were backed by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who said he fully shared their concern about the extra time for the Bill. It posed a direct threat to the wellbeing of women.

The telegram is to be sent to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Stanley Owen, shadow Minister of Health, Mr John Corrie, Conservative MP for Ayrshire, North and Bute, and promoter of the Bill, and Miss Josephine Richardson, Labour MP for Barking.

Delegates agreed to send telegrams also to MPs sponsored by trade unions.

The telegram was drawn up after news that the Corrie Bill is to have extra parliamentary time.

The Bill was down for debate after a private member's Bill sponsored by Mr Robert Taylor, Conservative MP for Croydon, North-West, to index-link maintenance payments granted by courts in divorce cases.

Mr Taylor yesterday withdrew his Bill, giving more than five hours' debate for the remaining clauses of the Corrie Bill which still stand. They include lowering the maximum limit for abortion from 28 to 24 weeks.

The conference, the fiftieth held by TUC women, also condemned the Government's Employment Bill, which, it said, would lead to a loss in job opportunities for women and reduce provision for child care.

Ms Patricia Leman of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said the proposals made the procedure for claiming pregnancy leave more complicated, as the woman now had to write three sets of letters; they doubled the six months' service requirement for unfair dismissal claims, including the grounds of pregnancy; and exempted firms of up to six employees from statutory obligations to reemploy a woman after a birth.

Opening the conference, Mrs Marie Patterson, the chairman, said that in 1931 one in seven working women were trade unionists. Now the figure was one in three, a total of almost four million. It reflected the increased aspirations of women, yet under the first woman Prime Minister women's rights were under attack as never before.

She also attacked the work of the Equal Opportunities Commission. TUC women did not accept the commission's position on the retirement age for women, or proposals on protective legislation.

"Rather than eliminate protective legislation for women on night work and shift work, we want this protection extended to men," she said.



Free cigarettes from the Tobacco Workers' Union awaiting delegates to the TUC women's conference in Brighton yesterday. Smoking is banned at the conference.

'Suspected persons' powers need not lead to excessive police use

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Evidence made available to The Times by Greater Manchester Police shows that power to arrest suspected persons, now being investigated by a Commons select committee, need not automatically lead to its excessive use or, if not especially among black people, to a disproportionate number of black youths arrested for 'sus'.

The evidence must be seen against increasing criticism of Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824, under which the powers are available. A subcommittee of the Home Affairs Committee was told by the 'Scrap Sus' Campaign on February 7 that in 1977, 3,501 people were proceeded against in England and Wales as suspected persons.

Of those, the Metropolitan Police District accounted for 1,914 charges, 55 per cent of all charges brought; Merseyside 430 (12 per cent); Manchester 260 (7 per cent); West Midlands 167 (5 per cent); South Wales 148 (4 per cent) and West Yorkshire 82 (2 per cent).

In 1977, 1,042 people (44 per cent of those arrested for 'sus') were classified as of African or Afro-Caribbean appearance, the committee was told.

The campaign said: "The disproportionate number of black youths arrested for 'sus', the nature of the offence and the high rate of conviction have led to 'sus' becoming a major factor in embittering relations between the black community and the police."

In fact, the total given for Manchester does not square with police figures, 241 charges in 1977. Last year's total number of charges of suspected persons, they say, was 270.

More whites than blacks were arrested for 'sus' in the area covered by the five divisions of the Greater Manchester Police which have a high concentration of coloured people. Of 49 between the black community and the police.

The highest number of charges for 'sus' were 69 in 'A' division. Fifty-five are known to have been whites and four were coloured. The police say that the ethnic background of the other 10 cannot be determined on the information available.

Yet even in 'A' division, the 69 persons dealt with for a suspected person offence represented only 1.4 per cent of all persons dealt with on arrest.

The total of 168 arrested and charged as suspected persons in the five divisions of Greater Manchester and Salford compared with 274 in 1976. The figures bear out the extent to which the Act depends on use of police of the greatest discretion, they have, the exercise of discretion.

The National Association of Probation Officers said it was evidence to the subcommittee: "Courts are required to decide the criminality or otherwise of observed actions of several different persons, including in some cases, without independent information."

The association said it merely required two officers to testify to "serious" behaviour on two occasions, which need be minutes apart. The first test was a discretion of the police, second constituted the offence.

Clearly Greater Manchester Police do not fit into the national picture. One of the main reasons for this is the nature of the police area, which is a conurbation of this legislation against youths in the major metropolitan areas.

Good race relations 'being hindered'

By Stewart Tendler

The application of the 'sus' law by the police, especially in London, is hindering good race relations, both the Commission for Racial Equality and the Runnymede Trust told a Commons select committee yesterday.

The subcommittee on race relations and immigration, part of the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs, is looking at the use of the 'sus' law, which is to be found in the Vagrancy Act 1824, Section IV of the Act creates an offence of 'intent to commit an arrestable offence', and gives the police power to arrest 'suspected person, or reputedly interfering in public places with intent to commit crime'.

Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, said that there was a widespread feeling of apprehension in the West Indian community about the use of the 'sus' law. A teacher in Brixton had told him that many of her teenage pupils were not allowed by their parents to go out at night, even for extra tuition, because they might be picked up by the police.

In talking to young blacks, he said, he himself had become aware of the bitterness.

He could offer no reason why the law was being applied more vigorously in London than elsewhere, but nationally the London police area accounted for slightly over half of all 'sus' law cases.

Feelings about the use of the law were also experienced

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Nalco withdraws £2m lent to councils

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

White collar local authority workers yesterday stepped up their industrial action by withdrawing £2m of short-term loans from councils. The loans will have to be repaid to the National and Local Government Officers' Association by the end of next week.

Nalco said that the move was intended to cause financial embarrassment to the 15 councils, not named, who have union loans. Many councils are short of funds at this time of the year because money from central government has been used up and they do not start receiving rates income until next month.

The 15 councils, not named, by the union negotiated the loans on the money markets and they will have to return to the markets for new loans.

A union spokesman claimed "almost 100 per cent" support from members in backing the protesting and issuing of demands. There have also been requests from members to extend the action. Escalation of the dispute, over comparability payments, will be discussed at a meeting of the strike operations committee on Monday.

The union is also hoping to know by Monday the reaction of air traffic controllers to the call for a four-day strike over the Easter holiday. So far controllers at Luton, Coventry and Bristol have voted for a strike and meetings are to be held in other areas at the weekend. Bellows will be held before a decision by union leaders.

The union argues that the joint comparability study shows that average increases of 14 per cent are due, while the employers' interpretation is that an average 8 per cent is indicated by the study.

An early day Commons motion tabled by Mr Norman Hogg, Labour MP for Durham, North-East, "deplored the failure of the employers' side to honour its commitment to local government officers on pay comparability", has been signed by 24 MPs.

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Supermarkets seek freeze on EEC farm prices

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Supermarket groups called yesterday for a freeze on most EEC farm prices. They said there was no case for increases on milk, sugar, beef, veal, fruit and vegetables, for which farmers want rises of almost 8 per cent.

Evidence sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the Retail Consortium showed that grocers were worried that price rises would depress shop sales. The consortium represents most of the food shops in Britain.

"High prices will not solve the problems of products in surplus, as they do not encourage greater consumption," the consortium said. It wanted more attention to be paid to the fifth principle of the common agricultural policy expressed in the Treaty of Rome, which says that the policy must ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices.

The consortium wants EEC butter subsidies to be increased. It believes that their cost should be compared with that of buying and storing surplus butter, which it estimated to be more than £2,000 a ton. The British share of the EEC "butter mountain" weighs more than 25,000 tons.

£3m subsidy to fishermen to search for new ground

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

A £3m subsidy is to be paid to fishermen in the next six months, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday. "The fishing industry faces great difficulties," he said in a Commons statement.

His announcement came on the eve of a visit to Hull by Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Hull, one of the largest fishing ports in Britain, has been one of the worst affected by the closure of traditional waters to British boats.

Ministers have rejected pleas from fishermen for a weight between 1977 and they had decided instead to subsidize a series of sea trials, including the top-up of British funds of support paid by the EEC.

"We would raise a lot of money if we saw consumer rise as a result of this," said Mr Walker. A £1m to £1.5m of the subsidy will be used to finance voyages outside British waters to search for new grounds for British boats.

BBC recovers ratings leap

By a Staff Reporter

Commercial television lost its ratings battle with the BBC during February, much to the disappointment of advertisers, adjusting to considerably higher rates for air time.

The companies, according to the viewing research organization, ITCAR, which they sponsor, managed to recover their traditional majority share of the United Kingdom television audience in January for the first time since the 10-week strike last year.

But the latest figures show that though Thames produced the most popular programme in February, This Is Your Life, attracting an estimated 19.3 million viewers, the BBC's share of the audience dropped from 5.1 per cent in January to 4.7 per cent.

The BBC programmes, Fix It, The Dick Emery and All Creatures Great and Small, took the next places in the ratings.

According to the figures, which are difficult to calculate, the corporation's overall lead was even with independent television taking only 41 per cent of total.

Mr Kenneth Miles, director of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, commented yesterday: "One should be too swayed by a month's figures."

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Computer finds deserter after 26 years

Mr Thomas Malone, aged 47, of Longwood Walk, Elgin, Grampian, deserted from the now disbanded Royal Ulster Rifles during leave from Colchester barracks 26 years ago.

His past caught up with him recently when, after he had committed a minor offence, the national police computer listed him as a deserter.

Mr Malone went to the King's Division depot at Strensall, near York, yesterday and signed a confession. No action will be taken against him.

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DPP not to act on BBC's Welsh arson programme

No action against the BBC will be taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions after Wednesday night's controversial Nationwide programme about Welsh arsonists.

But an official in the DPP's office said police would investigate the programme's subject matter, which included interviews with a man allegedly involved in the arson campaign against English-owned second homes in North Wales.

The official added that suggestions of similarities with other television programmes about terrorism in Northern Ireland were inaccurate.

Investigations into possible offences in Ireland were made under Section 11 of the Anti-terrorism Act, but that applied only to Northern Ireland.

There were more protests yesterday about the programme, which was broadcast despite complaints by MPs. Mr Phillip Myers, Chief Constable of North Wales, called it "irresponsible, inaccurate and unhelpful".

Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest said: "Terrorism seeks and thrives on publicity. Which matters, to save lives or to enjoy a sensational programme?"

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Ticket of first mate suspended after collision

A merchant seaman, whose ship crashed into a Russian vessel in the Baltic Sea and who was officer of the watch when two other accidents were narrowly averted had his first mate's ticket suspended for four years by a Department of Trade inquiry in Liverpool yesterday.

Captain Charles Deadbetter, the chairman, ruled that Thomas Afful, aged 40, of Upper Mann Street, Liverpool, told the inquiry he planned to appeal against the decision.

Old mortuary overcrowded while new is unopened

From Our Correspondent
Cardiff

Bodies are being stacked on top of one another on the floor of a 100-year-old mortuary in South Wales while a new mortuary half a mile away has been unopened for months, according to a report published yesterday by the national Union of Public Employees (NUPES).

It calls for the immediate closure of St Woolos mortuary, at Newport, Gwent. It also calls for a report by the Gwent Health Authority, the head consultant pathologist.

The mortuary can handle nine bodies at a time but is having to cope with 1,700 a year, the report says. The result is that bodies are stacked on top of one another in the refrigerators and on the only post-mortem slab.

They are also occasionally stored in an adjoining chapel and on the floor of the mortuary, causing ambulance men to step over them.

An undertaker is paid £29 a body to take the overspill at his mortuary, which he rents from Newport borough council.

The report adds that the only drain has to be cleaned out by hand.

Mr Stuart Barber, Gwent Officer for NUPES, who prepared the report, has called for an investigation by the Health and Safety Executive into "what appears to be a total disregard for any coherent safety standards."

He also wants the immediate opening by the Gwent Health Authority of the new 24-body mortuary at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport, which was still closed.

A Gwent Health Authority official said there were a few items to put into the new mortuary. They hoped the work would be completed by the end of next month.

The authority's district management team will consider the report and Mr Barber's letter on Monday.

A Health and Safety Executive spokesman said that the mortuary came within their jurisdiction. They were studying the report.

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Murder inquiry after false confession

From Our Correspondent
Bradford

A murder inquiry was started by the police in Bradford yesterday after a man had a wound charge dismissed by the city's magistrates because he was said to have made a false confession about an attack on an elderly woman, who had since died. She was stabbed on the doorstep of her home.

James Hunter, aged 21, of Hynes Avenue, Brierley, Bradford, had spent three weeks in custody charged with wounding Mrs Gertrude Grey, aged 72, of Brierley, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. When he appeared before the magistrates yesterday the police offered no evidence and the case was dismissed.

Mr Richard Odey, for the

prosecution, said grave doubts had arisen about the validity of the evidence against Mr Hunter. Mr Desmond Joyce, for the defence, said Mr Hunter could have been charged with murder. He added: "I saw him before he was charged with wounding and he admitted the stabbing immediately. He gave explicit details. I did not know then the extent of his state of mind."

"Later, however, I doubted if it was true, and to their credit, so did the police officers working on the case. Thanks to the police officers, sufficient evidence was obtained to secure his release. Because of the open mind and diligence of the officers Mr Hunter walks out of here a free man."

Outside the court Mr Hunter's mother said she appreciated the

efforts of the police and her solicitor to clear her son. She added: "It has been a rough time for us but I am pleased it has worked out this way."

Later Det Supt John Stainthorpe, who took charge of the murder inquiry, said that because of the false confession the investigation had suffered a setback, but he was sure it would be overcome.

The thoroughness of police inquiries had established that the confession was untrue and the question of prosecuting Mr Hunter for wasting police time would be considered.

He described the murder as brutal and motiveless. He renewed appeals for information about a man seen between 22 and 35 in dark clothing seen running from the direction of Mrs Grey's home at the time.

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BLIND AND ALL ALONE

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01-493 3201

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to all the nations of the world**


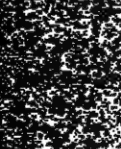
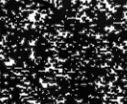
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M Chirac defends final plan for les Halles


A scale model of the final plan for the site of Les Halles, the old central markets of Paris, which proved much easier to demolish nine years ago than to replace was unveiled by Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, at the ceremony.

"It will be magnificent," M. Chirac said enthusiastically. The garden would be neither English nor French. The "vegetal architecture" gave the paths of the garden the appearance of streets, so that it would be both an open space and a continuous

The diversity of the design carried out by Louis Arretche, the architect, Francois Lalonde, the sculptor, would not destroy the harmony of the whole thanks to the architectural greenery bordering the walls.



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GI
Our

One of the priorities of the new and definitive plan are the cluster of steel and glass "umbrellas" to the north and east of the forum. They are light and airy structures which will house shops and municipal services.

His decision to resign was taken after the majority of members of the university council had handed in their resignation.

Vincennes University, Paris VIII as it is called in the reform of higher education voted under pressure of the students' and workers' revolt in May 1968, is once again plunging into crisis.

plan of the Minister for Universities to banish it to premises at Saint-Denis, a dreary suburb north of Paris.

M. Pierre Merlin, the president of the university since 1976, announced his resignation on television last night.

Two days earlier he had been kidnapped and held for nearly 12 hours in his office at university by a group of extremists, students, professors and even some members of the governing body in an attempt to compel him to rescind a decision made in December to take legal action against 50 foreign members of the union.

His decision to resign was taken after the majority of members of the university council had handed in their resignation.



Glenfiddich

Our label says it all

WEST EUROPE

Bretons cite 'shadow of Kabul'

Dead rats and manure in nuclear protest

From Ian Murray

Plogoff, Brittany, March 13
Three dead rats hung by their tails from a crude wooden cross nailed to the top of a telephone pole. Even the force winds blowing in from the Atlantic were not enough to carry away the heavy stench of farmyard manure.

A young soldier clung to the telephone pole making desperate lunges with one freezing hand at the wooden cross and the rats. His officer shouted encouragement: "Just think, today they have remembered to bring us something to eat."

It was half past six this morning, and daylight was just beginning to lighten the heavy storm clouds. For the past six weeks the soldiers and riot police have been facing every morning the unpleasant task of cleaning up the filthy garbage-strewn lay-by at Trégor, just outside Plogoff, so that a mobile public inquiry can be held.

The inquiry is into the building of what is planned to be the biggest nuclear power station in France on the granite cliffs, two miles east of the Pointe-du-Raz, the westernmost tip of mainland France.

This area is the ancient kingdom of Cornouaille (Cornouailles, with an s, is the French name for Cornwall), and there are enough wind-swept heaths of yellow broom, narrow lanes, and stone cottages to make the most homesick denizen of Senegal feel at home.

The project to build a 5,200 megawatt nuclear power station here is having the same antagonistic reception as might be expected were a similar plan suggested for the cliffs two miles from Land's End.

M. Jean-Marie Kerloch, the mayor of Plogoff, has refused permission for the inquiry documents to be kept in his town hall, which is why the inquiry has to be held in two small vans on a lay-by on the main road leading out of town.

An ugly modern sheepfold has been built near the cliffs on the very spot where the planned nuclear boiler is to be put up. Lamb's gambol inside unaware that the court at Quimper has ordered the building to be pulled down because it has not received planning permission.

Despite their fight, the 2,300 townsfolk of Plogoff seem resigned to the prospect that the nuclear power station will be given the planning permission their sheepfold failed to win. This makes them too angry to give evidence to the inquiry and explains the bitterness of their arguments, expressed in sign language on roads, buildings and hillsides.

On the electricity transformer station in the centre of the town is the message that sums up their thoughts: "The shadow of Kabul falls on Plogoff". In other words, the proudly independent Bretons assert that the foreign power which has its capital in Paris has sent soldiers to subjugate the people and the countryside.

Other signs say: "Plogoff will live", in yard-high letters on the roadway, or, "Sheep (moutons) will conquer neutrons".

But generally, there is an air of hopelessness about the struggle despite the hundreds of letters of support pouring into the town hall and the presence of anti-nuclear campaigners from all over Europe.

Together they mount the daily ritual of protest. Each night the lay-by is fouled, the morning it is cleared so that the vans can be parked. During the day, a few come to stare venomously at the police and soldiers. Then, in the evening a large crowd gathers to hurl insults and stones at the departing vans.

Usually tear gas comes back and tonight was no exception. Over the brow of the hill on the town side of the lay-by came the sound of marching feet and the tips of four tricolor flags were seen flying high in the wind.

The soldiers and riot police drawn up across the road with their shields at the ready stiffened as they waited for the attack. It was not what they expected.

The marching feet were tape-recordings and a loudspeaker van soon switched to the Marseillaise.

The flags were being carried by a row of veterans with their medals clanking on their chests, and middle-aged women in scarves and cloaks.

They marched straight up to the riot shields and one baton smashed down onto an old fist clasped round a flagstaff drawing blood.

One of the women shouted: "They were fighting for you in Normandy and Algiers when you were in your cradles." The soldiers' ranks parted and the veterans marched through.

A second line of soldiers with grenades ready to fire then confronted them. "That's right, shoot at your country's flag," said the wounded standard-bearer. The second line fell back and the veterans of Plogoff marched to the vans and sang the Marseillaise.

Tomorrow is the last day of the inquiry and the final demonstration is to be preceded by a total closure throughout the day of everything in the town.

OVERSEAS

Afghanistan minister in Moscow for talks

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, March 13
Mr. Shah Muhammad Dost, the Afghan Foreign Minister, arrived in Moscow today for talks with the Soviet leaders at their invitation, the Soviet news agency Tass announced. It did not say how long he would be staying.

Mr. Dost has just sent a letter to the United Nations Secretary General complaining that the "continuing intervention" in Afghanistan's internal affairs by the United States, China and Pakistan, created a "serious threat to peace and stability in the region and throughout the world."

He said his country wanted good relations with Pakistan, and asserted that Afghanistan was pursuing a policy of peace and non-alignment. The development of the current crisis and the various proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the West for defusing it will undoubtedly form the substance of Mr. Dost's talks with the Russians.

Meanwhile, Tass today reported from Kabul that President Karmal of Afghanistan had received a delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, representing eight Communist countries, and told them how his regime was respecting human rights. Aid offer renewed: The United States has renewed its offer of \$200m (about £90m) in economic aid to Pakistan, \$100m this year and the same next year. The Pakistanis were offered another \$200m in military aid, and rejected it disdainfully (our Washington Correspondent writes).

In a statement to Congress yesterday by Mr. Warren Christopher, Deputy Secretary of State, and in messages delivered to President Zia in Islamabad, the Americans have made it clear that the two programmes were separate and that economic aid was not conditional on acceptance of military assistance. The third part of American policy towards Pakistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the reaffirmation of the 1959 security agreement between the two countries, is still valid.

The Pakistanis rejected the \$200m in military aid as insufficient. Similar views: Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, discussed the Afghanistan situation with Romanian leaders today and reported that they were in broad agreement with the West. "I do not think the analysis of our two countries is too far apart... broadly speaking we have the same conclusions," he said later in Brasov.

Reuter.
Leading article, page 17



Mr John Lambert, one of the American hostages held in Tehran since November, being examined recently by a doctor.

Iran polls today will decide fate of hostages

Tehran, March 13.—Iranians vote tomorrow in the first round of elections for a Parliament whose most pressing task will be to set terms for the release of the 49 American Embassy hostages. The task has been delegated to the 270-seat Majlis by Ayatollah Khomeini.

There will be two-stage polling to decide which of two power-blocks emerges the stronger, and therefore able to impose its ideas on conditions for freeing the hostages.

On the one hand is the proclerical Islamic Republican Party (IRP), expected to support the radical Muslim students in their demand for the extradition of the deposed Shah as the price for the hostages' freedom. Opposing them are supporters of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who has taken a more conciliatory line.

The President has said that the cases of the Shah and of the hostages are two separate issues. He has demanded, as his main condition for the hostages' release, an admission by Washington of past interference in Iranian affairs.

The Shah, now living in Panama, is expected to undergo

an operation soon for the removal of his spleen which his doctor says is probably affected by a tumour.

Although Mr Bani-Sadr has no formal party, his loose coalition of supporters and the more tightly knit IRP are expected to benefit from the two-stage election at the expense of smaller groupings from both the left and right wings.

The poll is based on an absolute majority system. Candidates obtaining 50 per cent plus one of the votes on the first round are automatically elected while those gaining between 40 and 50 per cent of the poll go through to the second round.

The left-wing groups are fighting elections for the first time since the 1953 coup which overthrew the government of Muhammad Mossadeq and restored the Shah to power.

They have protested bitterly against the two-stage system. But although both President Bani-Sadr and Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Foreign Minister, have said they oppose the method, they were outvoted in the ruling Revolutionary Council.

About 3,300 candidates are contesting the elections, including 460 in Greater Tehran.

The exact timetable for the second round of the elections and the convening of the Majlis was still not known for certain today. Interior Ministry officials said they expected the second round to take place about April 4.

The Parliament may convene soon after that, but President Bani-Sadr told the French newspaper *Le Monde* this week that he could not start debating the hostage issue until the middle of May.

In an interview with a French radio network today, Mr Qotbzadeh said the militant students, who occupied the embassy on November 4, were becoming increasingly isolated from the rest of Iran's population.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tehran said that the United Nations commission investigating the alleged crimes of the Shah "must return to Iran" after the parliamentary elections, "because the crisis between Iran and the United States is not finished."

He added that the commission must submit its report on the

Shah's regime before it could release the American captives.

The Interior Ministry has postponed the parliamentary elections in the Kurdish towns of Marivan and Saqqez, bringing to three the number of Kurdish towns where the poll has been suspended.

Tehran radio, said that armed groups dominated all these towns.

The radio confirmed reports of clashes around the town of Kaniyan, south of Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdistan. Quoting reports from the paramilitary Revolutionary Guard there, it said Kaniyan had been attacked by heavy weapons, including mortars.—Reuter, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Surgeon flying to Shah: Dr Michael DeBakey, an American heart surgeon, will fly to Panama within the next few days to examine the Shah and determine whether his enlarged spleen should be removed, a spokesman for the doctor said. He said Dr DeBakey had not been told in which hospital the operation might take place. "There are at least two very fine hospitals in Panama," he said.—Reuter.

British student told to leave by Czechs

By Our Foreign Staff

The Czechoslovak authorities yesterday ordered Mr A. Cargill, a British student, 18, out of the country. Mr Cargill, a former Eton pupil, was arrested on Wednesday at while attending a lecture Prague organized by Prof. Julius Tomin's "Flying University".

It was the second such incident within a week. On Sunday, Dr William Ne Smith, a Canadian, who Fairfax Fellow in philosophy and senior tutor at Balliol College, Oxford, was expelled from Czechoslovakia after arrested at a lecture at the house.

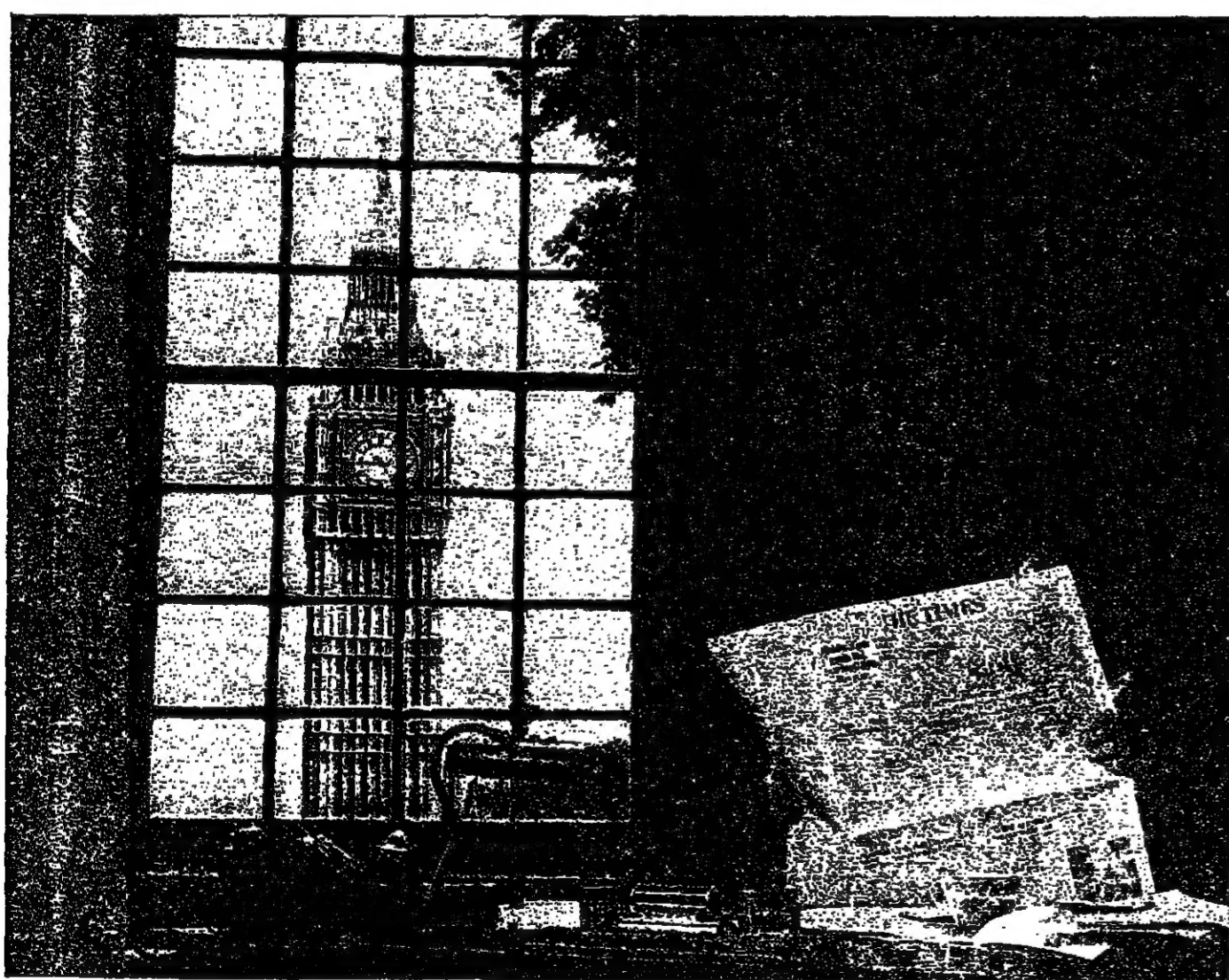
According to information given by the Foreign Office to the British Embassy in Prague, Mr Cargill was arrested, held for hours for questioning, released after being told to leave the country by 6 a.m. yesterday. By the afternoon embassy had not received answer to a request for information on how and where Cargill left the country.

It is understood that the lecture attended by Mr Cargill was interrupted by two in civilian clothes and eight in military uniforms who demanded identity cards. Mr Cargill, a lecturer, asked for his authorization when it was not produced. Ceded with their ID after 45 minutes the police turned, ordered everyone to leave, and arrested Mr Cargill.

The "Flying University" consists of lectures given by Prof. Tomin, a Czechoslovak academic, has not been allowed to since 1968. They are in the homes of dissidents attended by young people.



Mr Angus Cargill: He questioned by police.



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THE TIMES

THE TIMES

'One system for all' is Mugabe aim

Continued from page 1

be necessary to reduce salaries paid to senior white civil servants.

A key element in Mr Mugabe's plans to make far-reaching changes in the way the country is run will be the amalgamation of the separate authorities that administer the daily lives of the country's black and white people.

Until now, most blacks living in the countryside have been controlled by the (white) district commissioners who run the country's 54 administrative districts and who come under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The predominantly white towns and European farming areas are run by local authorities, as in Britain, which fall under the Ministry of Local Government.

In future, district administration will be removed from the Home Affairs Ministry, of which Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zapu party, is to be head, and will be transferred to the new Ministry of Local Government under Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

"Our aim is to establish a single administrative system that will cater for blacks and whites, urban and rural areas," Mr Mugabe said. "There will be one system for all."

Mr Mugabe's plans for land resettlement will cause less concern within the European community. Today he identified two priority areas. First was the resettlement of the hundreds of thousands of "displaced people" in the areas where they had been living before the war forced them to flee.

Second, was the resettlement of people living in crowded tribal trust lands on underused white land. He added that these people would be resettled on cooperative or collective farms.

Most Europeans have accepted that a degree of African resettlement is necessary. The previous Administration of Bishop Abel Muzorewa had earmarked 10 million acres of underused land for resettlement but did very little about implementing such a plan.

On health and education, Mr Mugabe said that his government would initially concentrate on rebuilding and reopening the schools, hospitals and clinics that were destroyed during the war.

Mr Mugabe called for massive international assistance. He said a number of Western countries, among them Britain and the United States, had offered aid. However, no offers had been made by Communist block countries.

Mr Mugabe confirmed that he had asked Lord Soames, the Governor, to stay several weeks longer than planned. He thought independence day would be between the middle and the end of April.

Unions rally behind sportsmen

By Alan Hamilton

A deepening rift is opening between the Government and the sporting community over the question of British participation in the Moscow Olympics.

Athletes are gradually being made aware of the indirect pressures on them to stay away from the summer games, while the Government searches for a compromise posture which will satisfy both the sportsmen and its own disapproval of Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

Civil service unions yesterday quickly sprang to the defence of any of their members who may find a Government employer unwilling to give them the necessary time off to compete in Moscow.

At the same time it was announced that Mr Douglas Ruxton, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, will join United States and Australian officials at a meeting in Geneva on Monday.

The meeting will discuss the possibilities of staging alternatives to the Moscow Olympics. While the prospects of doing so do not appear bright, Foreign Office sources emphasise the frustration of athletes and takes the view that it would be better to try for an alternative venue and fail, than not try at all.

The hope seems to be that an alternative games could be arranged after the completion of the official Olympics, and that the Soviet Union would be welcomed as a participant.

The Government can have drawn only modest comfort from the report of the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, published yesterday, which split predictably down the middle on party lines over its attitude to the games.

But it did agree on a recommendation supporting a boycott

until Soviet forces were withdrawn from Afghanistan, or satisfactory commitments to withdrawal were made.

A Labour proposal, defeated on the casting vote of the chairman, urged the British team to take part unless agreement could be reached with the Olympic bodies of other Western nations on a boycott. The committee noted the growing political exploitation of the games, and called for measures to ensure their long-term future in less controversial political conditions.

It was necessary, the committee said, for the Government's signals to the athletes to be unequivocal.

MPs will have the opportunity of a free vote on the Olympics issue in the Commons on Monday, Mr Norman St John Stevas, leader of the House, announced yesterday.

But Mr James Callaghan, the Opposition leader, accused the Cabinet of trying to smuggle through the issue, because the vote has been timed for 1 a.m. when there is likely to be a less than complete attendance.

Earlier in the Commons, during question time, the Prime Minister defended the Government's decision not to grant special leave to Government employees to attend the games, whether as competitors or officials. It would not make sense, she said, to advise them not to go and then give them extra time off to do so.

Instructions to be circulated by the Civil Service Department throughout Whitehall in the next few days will say that any civil servant who wishes extra paid leave above his normal holiday entitlement, to go to Moscow, must have his case referred to the Department.

Requests for unpaid leave will be left to the discretion of

the individual's head of ment, but the thinly directive is that they too be looked upon with disapproval in such cases unless no suggestion of outright rebellion.

The Civil and Public Service Association, the largest Civil Service unions, represents chiefly grades, said it would utmost to find volunteers for any member to be absent in Moscow, the last resort would be the salary of any or forced to take unpaid leave.

Similar declarations of were made by the Inst of Professional Civil Serv and the Society of Civil Public Servants.

Similar strictures have placed by the Minister Defence on members of armed services, who have told that they can part during their annual leave that they were asked permission to travel to as European country.

Individual athletes have tried to express their mination to be in Moscow assuming they are those the British Olympic squad despite of the increasing Government pressure.

Mr Geoff Capes, a pole vaulter in Commonwealth Games of Britain's brightest hope of a gold medal in the shot was said by his coach ready to give up his special leave was refused him.

Mr Sebastian Coe, a 100m sprinter, said he had no direct sure put on him not to go but he disagreed with pre being put on those athletes were civil servants.

Commons wrangle over games debate

Continued from page 1

Worthing and a former Conservative minister.

Did Mr St John Stevas think, he said, that the task of persuading sporting bodies to boycott Moscow was likely to be helped by holding a three-hour debate at night rather than giving it the attention and importance that the athletes who were being asked to make a major sacrifice rightly deserved.

Many of the Leader of the House's difficulties seemed to be reflected in the main conclusion of the report of the select committee that the problems which have arisen both at national and international level over the proposed boycott of the games "have resulted from the difficulties of communication, consultation and coordination in what was considered to be an emergency situation."

At the national level, it emerged from the evidence and the spirit in which it had been presented that "sports bodies

and athletes have been harbouring a sense of grievance over the years. They feel that they are not properly consulted" by the Government.

Internationally, there had been a lack of coordination in the positions taken by the leading members of the EEC and the United States. The danger now was that differences of opinion among the allies as to how to express their disapproval might be taken by the Soviet leaders as a lack of determination to oppose the invasion of Afghanistan.

Sportsmen felt that they were being singled out unfairly by the Government because it continued trade relations in the usual way, Mr Denis Howell, MP for Birmingham Small Heath, and a former Labour Minister for Sport, told the Parliamentary Labour Party last night (Our Political Correspondent writes).

He said the Government had recently signed a deal in Leipzig which involved the supply

of £50m worth of goods to Soviet Union, and Mr Parkinson, Minister of for Trade, when challenged this, had said that the Government wanted to continue relations in trade with Russians.

Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Letham, thought it was defensible that the British American governments ask athletes to boycott games "when the Chancellors Bank goes merrily on way, doing business as usual," when the British Ambassador remained at his post, when commercial relations with Russia were actually encouraged by Mrs Thatcher and Government.

Mr Peter Shore, MP for Sney and Poplar, the shadow Foreign Secretary, said that Labour Party should stand into the men's the Government had fallen into.

Leading article, page

OVERSEAS

Ayatollah and inflation threaten Carter chances of reelection

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, March 13

President Carter has done well in the primaries so far. He lost Massachusetts to Senator Kennedy but won all others. He is comfortably ahead in the delegate-selection process in all those states that hold party caucuses instead of primaries, and there can be little doubt he will win the Illinois primary next Tuesday.

For all that, his chances of winning the election in November diminish with every word of Ayatollah Khomeini's support-strings and every jump in the inflation and interest rates. Occasionally even his most confident supporters wake up sweating in the night, dreaming of Camelot.

One thing at least is clear by now: Senator Kennedy is not going to take the nomination away from the President. If he does it, it will be because Mr Carter's position collapses under the weight of economic disaster, foreign policy failure, and a few more Carter humbers.

Senator Kennedy has many wagers to carry. Chappaquiddick is a serious matter; the belief that he might panic in a crisis, and worst of all his well-earned reputation as a liberal, will him down. On the other hand, he retains a firm core of old support, partly because of his liberal credentials and most of all because he is a Kennedy.

Other candidates bow out of the race when they lose a few primaries. Kennedy has managed only 30 per cent in South Carolina. Mr George Bush, who got 0 per cent in Florida and can expect to do no better in Illinois, seems destined to follow him.

Mr Kennedy can go from defeat to defeat, and although only a miracle can bring him victory he can stagger on until the bitter end, collecting a few delegates at every stage. Mr Kennedy's miracle must come at the end. Mr Kennedy can wait for it.

The ingredients of the Carter disaster are lined up in the pen, waiting for time and the President to bring them to the table. The inflation rate has more than doubled in the past year—it is more than four times that it was when Mr Carter took office. Administration officials hope it has spurred up to 20 per cent or so, and will soon sink to more tolerable levels, but in countries not accustomed to such rates governments cannot survive with a continuing catastrophe. The polls show how fragile Mr Carter's position is on foreign affairs. People believe he is honest and keeps his head in an emergency, but the usual of people who think him competent is still about a quarter of the electorate—a measure of disapproval virtually without precedent.

President keeps far ahead in Democratic caucuses

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, March 13

President Carter is well ahead in the hunt for votes among Democrats in four states which have held Democratic caucuses this week. Members of the party gathered in Oklahoma, Hawaii, Alaska and Washington on Tuesday and in Delaware yesterday to choose delegates to the national convention in August. Only in Alaska do supporters

Senator Edward Kennedy aim to be ahead, and since Alaska is the least-populated state in the union, sending the few delegates to the convention

Americans rallied round the flag when the Embassy in Tehran was seized, but that was on November 4 and since then Mr Carter has tried half a dozen policies to get the hostages released, blowing first hot and then cold, sticking to none of them for very long and accomplishing nothing. The Emperor has no clothes and people are beginning to notice.

He pronounced anathema on the Israelis 10 days ago, because they decided to allow Jews to settle in Hebron. Two days later he cancelled it, and a week after that the Israeli Government expropriated 1,000 Arab acres in East Jerusalem for Jewish settlement. The mass of the electorate may not follow closely the details of these transactions, but they will certainly notice that the truce is over and that his opponents and the newspapers and television commentators are criticizing the President again.

US Elections



Mr Carter has been campaigning from the rose garden; he has not left Washington, except for weekends at Camp David, since the hostages were taken. The tactic saved him well in the early primaries, and he has just carried three important states in the South by overwhelming margins.

But as his popularity slips and that implacable cleric in Tehran continues to hold America hostage, the President may come to feel he is as much a hostage himself, trapped in the rose garden.

There is also the point made the other day by his campaign manager, Mr Robert Strauss, that it will take Mr Carter some time to fit his stride when he starts campaigning at last, and he may not be able to afford a month's stumbling in the autumn.

It took Senator Kennedy longer than that to pull his act together. His first campaign speeches, in November and December last year, were often muddled, badly delivered, and quite lacking a consistent theme. He has hit his stride now, notably after making a fine restatement of his liberal beliefs in late January, after he lost badly in the Iowa caucuses.

When Mr Carter finally starts campaigning, he will have to find a new theme—the promise to provide an honest and loving government that won the White House in 1976. It will not come easily to him. He has little to boast about and less to promise.

Mr Ford's comments suggest he may run

Washington, March 13.—Former President Gerald Ford has increased speculation that he intends entering this year's race for the presidency by delivering two strong attacks on President Carter.

Mr Ford told a Republican fundraising dinner last night: "My sole, single purpose, politically or otherwise, is to get President Carter out of the White House."

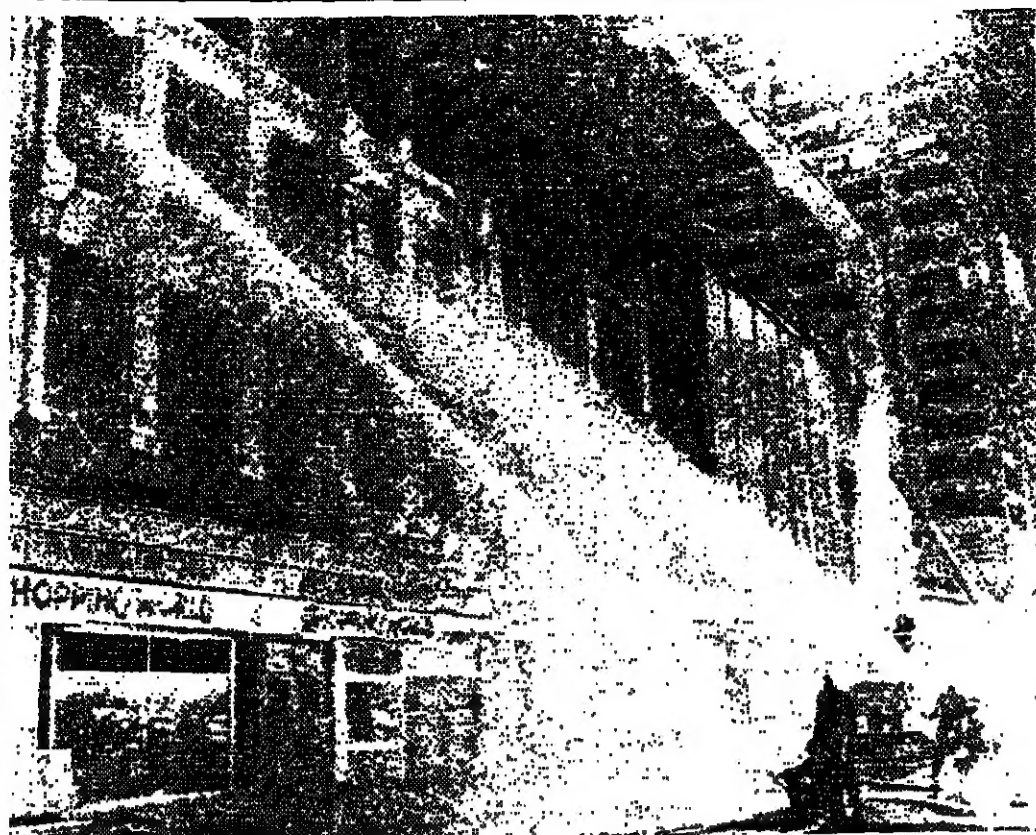
Earlier Mr Ford said in a television interview with CBS that Mr Carter had brought the United States to "the precipice of danger both at home and abroad." He added he would decide within the next week whether to enter the election campaign.

Mr Ford described Mr Carter's economic programme as a disaster, his energy policies as misguided and ineffective, and his foreign policies as "contradictory, erratic and downright dangerous."

He said that if the crisis over the 49 American hostages held in the United States Embassy in Tehran, ended successfully, Mr Carter should not take the credit. "Don't ever call this a diplomatic triumph or try to tell me that the Carter Administration did more than muddle through."

But in a later speech, Mr Ford appeared concerned about the vehemence of his remarks about Mr Carter.

He said that the President should not take such criticism personally because Mr Carter was a decent and honourable person.—Reuter.



Firemen trying to control a huge fire in George Street, central Sydney, last night. Flames rose hundreds of feet over the city.

Vatican delegation in Moscow for talks

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, March 13

A Vatican delegation of eight, led by the Archbishop of Utrecht, Cardinal Willebrands, arrived in Moscow today to take part in ecumenical talks with leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The meetings, which will last 10 days, will be held in the Odessa Seminary, one of three seminaries in the Soviet Union where Orthodox priests are trained, and where the Patriarch has his summer residence.

Cardinal Willebrands, who is president of the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity, has played an important part in moves to improve relations between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches of eastern and southern Europe. In 1963 he was the first cardinal to visit Moscow.

The present round of talks, the fifth since the dialogue started in 1967, is not likely to be easy. There are important differences between the two churches, which have sharpened noticeably in recent years.

The principal one is the Pope's support for the Uniates — the Ukrainian Catholic Church that recognized Rome but which was forcibly merged with the Russian Orthodox Church by Stalin after the war. Shortly after his accession, the Pope wrote a letter of support to Cardinal Iosif Slipyi, the exiled Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which aroused deep suspicion among the Orthodox leadership that the Vatican was attempting to reestablish its position in the Ukraine.

Soviet-Vatican relations in general have been strained since the election of the present Pope, a strong and vocal opponent of Marxism. Matters have been complicated by the emergence of a strong dissident movement among Catholics in Lithuania, which has the support of many Catholic clergy there.

Though the Russian Orthodox Church is not directly involved in this issue, the question of believers' rights is likely to be raised by the Roman Catholic delegation.

Plans to shorten trials seen as appeasing embassy hostages' captors

Bogotá, March 13.—The Colombian Government has announced plans to shorten trials of suspected guerrillas in an apparent move to help secure the release of 30 hostages held in the Dominican Republic Embassy here.

Last night it was announced that a commission of nine prominent jurists, including the Attorney-General and two former Justice Ministers, had been set up to examine how to

speed up the pace of the military trials of 217 members of the leftist M-19 group. The trials began in November.

Other M-19 members seized the embassy during a reception on February 27. They are demanding the release of 70 leftist prisoners and a ransom of nearly \$5m in exchange for the hostages, which include 12 ambassadors.

The original demand called for 311 suspected guerrillas to

be freed and a ransom of about \$25m, but M-19 is said to have reduced its conditions.

A fifth round of talks between guerrillas and the Government was due to begin today.

Before the trials of the M-19 members began, the Government suspended the procedure of reading the evidence, which runs to 72,000 pages, but the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court which rejected

the Government's decree as unconstitutional.

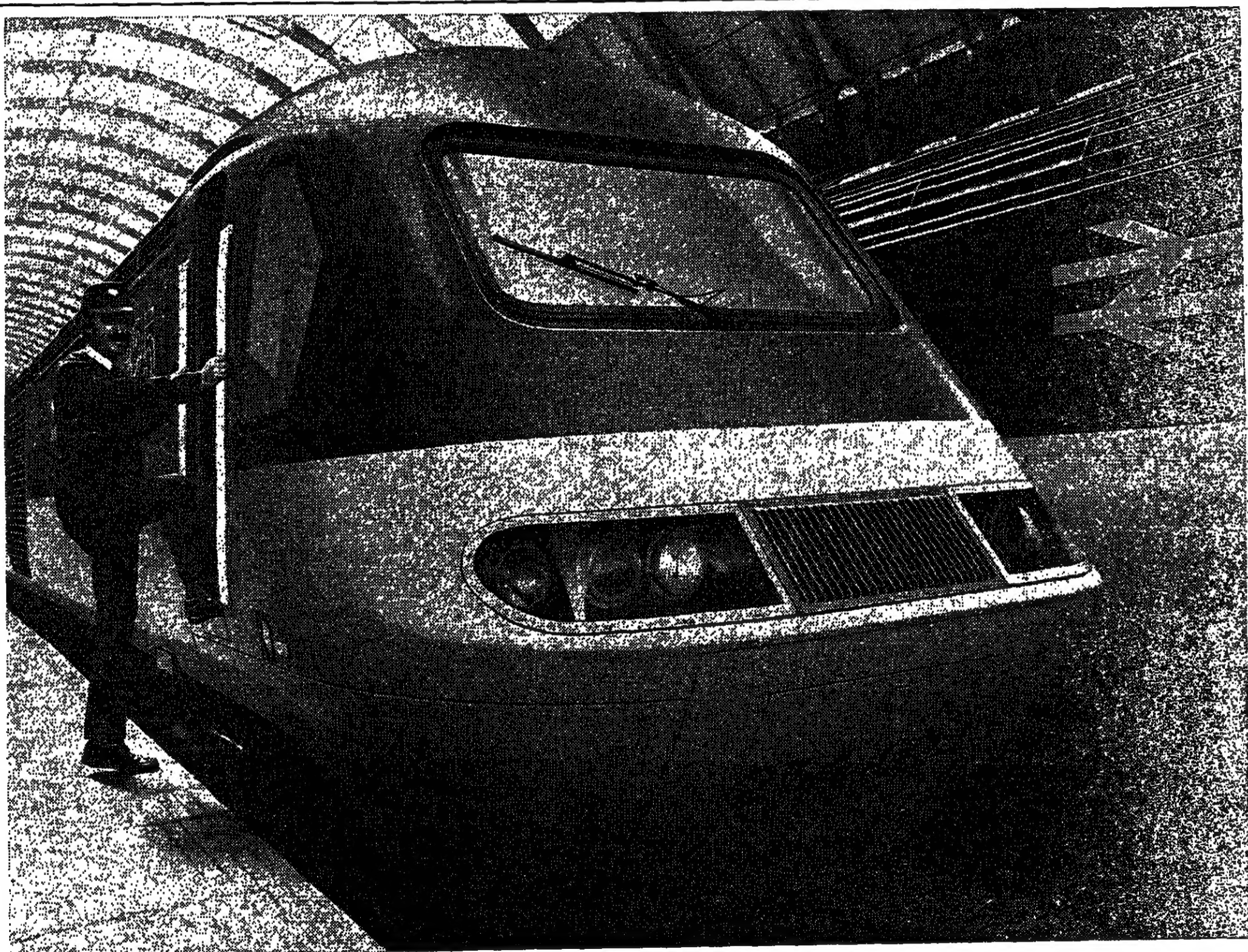
About 12,000 pages of evidence are thought to have been read so far and it would take a year to finish at that rate.

Forty-three of the alleged guerrillas are being tried in their absence, the other 174 are in custody.

The new commission met President Turbay Ayala and several ministers yesterday. A group of jurists consulted

by the daily newspaper *El Tiempo* said President Turbay could not grant amnesty to suspected guerrillas as such a decision would have to be taken by Congress and approved by a two-thirds majority.

Diplomatic sources said most of the foreign governments whose ambassadors are being held in the embassy were also against paying any ransom.—Reuter.



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The name of this manufacturer is Crittall Windows. The name of the new system is New Budget Warmlife. It does every thing good double glazing does. It holds in the warmth, reduces draughts and noise (deters burglars and cuts fuel bills. What's more it can cost less than kits that leave you to do all the work yourself. Of course, if you think DIY double glazing, even made this way, is not for you, Crittall nationwide installation service will be happy to install it for you.

Find out more about Britain's really speedy low-cost way to double glaze.

S Korea Army chief jailed over coup attempt

From Jacqueline Reditt

Seoul, March 13

General Chung Seung Ewa, former Chief of Staff of the South Korean Army, was sentenced today after a military court found him guilty of aiding an attempt to overthrow the Government after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in October.

General Chung, aged 51, pleaded not guilty. The prosecution had asked for a 15-year sentence. General Chung's counsel said he would recommend an appeal after the Defence Minister had confirmed or reduced the sentence within 10 days.

The former general sat quietly in a traditional white Korean jacket, handcuffed between military guards, as the judge Vice-Admiral Chung Won Min, passed sentence.

Admiral Chung and a four-man panel of officers accepted the prosecution charge that General Chung tacitly cooperated with Kim Jae Kyu, the former head of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, who has confessed to the assassination.

Robber shot dead

Paris, March 13.—A robber was killed in a shooting incident with bank guards near the Ritz Hotel in the Place Vendôme. A second robber escaped in a stolen taxi after holding up the Banque Nationale de Paris.

OVERSEAS

Seizure of Arab land deepens rift in Egypt-Israel relations

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, March 13. Friction between Israel and Egypt over Jewish settlements in the occupied territories has been increased by the Israeli decision to seize 1,000 acres of land in east Jerusalem to build a new Jewish suburb. Two thirds of the land is owned by Arabs.

The seizure was the first of significance in the former Arab sector of Jerusalem since the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty early last year. The Egyptian Government today joined the United States and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, in condemning the move, which is regarded as an act of Israeli defiance in the face of the United Nations resolution passed earlier this month calling for the dismantling of all settlements on Arab land.

A government spokesman in Cairo claimed that the expropriation was "new evidence of Israeli persistence in violating international law and obstructing the implementation of the Camp David accords".

In diplomatic circles, there

was speculation that the seizure will have further reduced the slim chance that the deadlocked talks on Palestinian autonomy might reach a successful conclusion by the appointed date of May 26.

The Israeli Government is expected to issue soon a formal rejection of the international criticism of the expropriation. Mr David Levy, Minister of Housing, has defended the move, stating: "We are talking about an area under Israeli sovereignty in which we have an absolute right to expropriate land for public purposes."

Although some Israeli politicians have been critical of the decision, the Government's announcement, few would contest the principle that Israel has a right to seize land in the part of Jerusalem that was annexed from Jordan in the 1967 war.

It is repeatedly pointed out that the annexation was carried out under a Labour government, and that the original plan to build new homes on the site on the outskirts of east Jerusalem was proposed by the last Labour administration before it lost office in 1977.

West Bank coexistence, page 16

Anger over Austria's recognition of PLO

From Our Correspondent

Vienna, March 13. Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, has confirmed that his Government has recognized the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Dr Kreisky said that Austria's acceptance of the PLO was a decision which the Government could take without parliamentary consultation.

Our Jerusalem Correspondent writes: The Austrian Government's move caused deep anger to the Israeli Cabinet, which has been growing increasingly concerned in recent weeks about the support for the Palestinian cause being shown by several European states.

For many Israelis, the bitterness has been heightened by the knowledge that Dr Kreisky comes from Jewish stock.

A senior Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the exact form of the Israeli response would not be announced until Israel's ambassador in Vienna had reported in full.

Last week Israel made formal protests to France, Britain and West Germany because of their separate statements of public support for the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

A stronger rebuke is certain to be issued to Austria, but there was doubt among officials here whether this would amount to breaking diplomatic relations.

accreditation, which was published in the Socialist Party newspaper Arbeiter-Zeitung.

This method of publicity has angered the two opposition parties in Austria. They have questioned whether the recognition of the PLO was a decision which the Government could take without parliamentary consultation.

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Mother jailed in support case

Washington, March 13.—A woman was jailed for eight hours this week for failing to make child-support payments to her former husband who earns more than twice as much as she does. Linda Jean Miller, aged 27, a bar worker who earns

\$6,000 (£2,600), was \$2,000 behind in payments to her husband, a carpenter.

Judge Robert Woods ordered her to be sent to jail until she paid the money. Her employer provided it some hours later.

Covenant... for the eighties

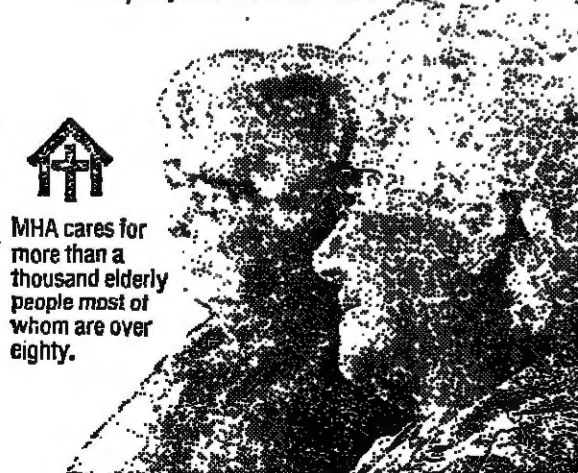
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Labour unrest in Turkey: A policeman driving two workers at gunpoint from a textile factory in the violence-swept Zeytinburnu district of Istanbul yesterday. About 1,500 workers had occupied the factory in protest at the dismissal of 500 employees, which the management said was the result of an economy drive and not

based on any political grounds. After 42 days of the sit-in, a joint force of police and troops charged into the factory yesterday and removed the protesters. This was the latest in a series of labour agitations to shake the Government of Mr Suleyman Demirel in its struggle to revive the almost bankrupt economy. During its

three months in power about 950 people have been killed in acts of political violence — an average of nine a day. Six factory workers were shot dead on Wednesday night after being hauled from their van near the south-eastern town of Urfa.

Turkey likely to elect a civilian President

From Sian Fisk

Ankara, March 13

When the Turkish Parliament convenes on March 22, to choose a replacement for President Korkut, it seems unlikely that an officer will succeed the retired Admiral. Despite rumours that his mandate will be extended, it is constitutionally impossible for Mr Korkut to be re-elected at the end of his seven-year term of presidency.

There is, as yet, no front-runner candidate for the mainly ceremonial post, but all the political parties concerned appear to agree that a civilian should be elected.

Although General Kenan Evren, the highly respected chief of the general staff, would seem to be a natural first choice, political observers here believe that the general has no wish to compromise a brilliant military career with an

eleventh-hour political gamble. In the race, the two most likely names to emerge are those of Senator Zeynep Baykara, an independent MP, named to the Upper House by President Korkut, and an experienced

former cabinet minister, Mr Ismail Sabri Caglayangil, the president of the Senate and a Minister of Foreign Affairs in previous Justice Party cabinets.

Although the Justice Party has not voiced its preference in the presidential election, most agree that Mr Caglayangil, although aged 72, is the man Mr Suleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister, would like to see as president.

According to political observers, the Republican People's Party of Mr Bulent Ecevit, which holds the largest number of seats in Parliament, believes that Mr Caglayangil would not make a sufficiently impartial President, and therefore favours the careerist Admiral.

Mr Ecevit's internal opponents are said to be against Mr Baykara for having been an influential member of Army-backed right-wing cabinets between 1971 and 1973.

A possible alternative RPP candidate whose name has cropped up recently is Mr Muhittin Taylan, a noted moderate and a former president of the Constitutional Court.

Another likely candidate, also an RPP member, is Mr Hasan East Isik, a former Defence and Foreign Minister in two Ecevit governments.

Yet another dark horse is Mr Cahit Karakas, the National Assembly Speaker, also an RPP member.

What is most likely to happen, according to most observers, is that none of the candidates will obtain the amount of votes needed (two-thirds of the votes in the first two rounds and an absolute majority afterwards) and that the polling will drag on with Mr Caglayangil becoming acting head of state as president of the Senate, after Mr Korkut steps down on April 6.

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Grenada proud of its Castro links

St George's, Grenada, March 13

The Cuban presence on this tiny Caribbean island has become firmly entrenched in the year since a leftist revolution overthrew the pro-Western Government of Sir Eric Gairy.

A large photograph of President Fidel Castro of Cuba greets visitors to Grenada's airport in the capital. On the dusty, wind-swept Point Saline area not far away, dozens of Cuban lorries and bulldozers are being used to build a £20m international airport.

At Pearls Airport, 18 miles outside St George's, a Cuban executive jet waits to return home with Señor Jesus Monzane Orpessa, a senior Communist Party official, here to attend a two-week festival marking the anniversary of the overthrow of the Gairy Government.

As Grenada swings leftward, Mr Maurice Bishop, who succeeded Sir Eric Gairy as Prime Minister, speaks of an "unbreakable Cuban-Grenadan friendship." "If there was a Cuba," Mr Bishop has told daily

allies here, "there would not have been a Grenada revolution."

But he has rejected American claims that this 133-square mile spice exporting island is becoming a Cuban or Soviet satellite.

He said the Government's foreign policy statements—which include an attack on the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement and approval of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan—were part of a principled policy of support for oppressed peoples.

The Grenada Government now has relations with 17 nations and has said it is building a wide-ranging diplomatic network.

This is needed to bolster a country whose population suffers from malnutrition, mass unemployment, a high illiteracy rate, low export earnings, inadequate housing and poor health facilities.

Most aid so far has come from Cuba, which is meeting roughly half the cost of building the new airport. The Cubans are also providing Grenada with 11 fishing trawlers and

training Grenada youths in fishing and agriculture.

Mr Bishop said that Cuba had offered Grenada the kind of aid that usually took years to acquire. The revolution on March 13 last year showed Grenada who its true friends were.

In an apparent reference to the United States, he said wealthy countries offered Grenada only a trickle of aid in exchange for anti-Cuban policies.

The Government says Grenada wants the Caribbean to be a zone of peace, free of armies and military bases. It has also called for self-determination for territories which it says are under British, American, Dutch and French colonialism.

The Government has also called for an end to what it calls the arming and financing of "counter-revolutionaries and anti-popular, anti-democratic or anti-progressive regimes" and respect for the sovereignty, legal equality and territorial integrity for the region's islands.

—Reuters.

France suspects Havana behind unrest on island

Paris, March 13.—France

suspects Cuba of backing nationalist groups fomenting unrest in the West Indian island of Martinique and will join other Western nations in blocking Havana's penetration in the Caribbean.

A member of the French cabinet said today: "M. Paul Dijoud, Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories, said there were indications that President Castro of Cuba was providing both political and financial aid to independence movements in Martinique."

"International Communism is on the march in the Caribbean and Cuba is the Central American staging post for Soviet action. France plans to halt this penetration together with the West and free nations," M. Dijoud said in a press interview.

Martinique, with a population of 350,000, has been swept by strikes and demonstrations in recent months, and last week France sent 220 extra riot police.

M. Dijoud's statements followed growing tension in Martinique marked by sporadic violence between local inhabitants and people from metropolitan France. He said that while there was no sign of Cuban armed support for Martinique nationalists, France could bolster its Caribbean garrisons with troops from Europe within 10 hours.

Most of the present trouble on the island, which has been a French overseas department since 1946 after three centuries of colonialism, appears due to economic factors.

M. Aime Cesaire, the mayor of the capital, Fort de France, says French policy is leading to what he terms "genocide by deprivation" of the black population of Martinique and the other main French West Indian islands, Guadeloupe.

French policy is to encourage emigration to metropolitan France by young unemployed West Indians.

Mr Hurd, who left for London today after a week's visit to North Yemen and Kuwait, declined to meet the Kuwaiti request on PLO recognition.

Islamic call for UN meeting on Palestinians

Marrakesh, March 13.—Islamic

leaders meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco, have called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the Palestinian and Jerusalem issues.

A document adopted by a committee of the Islamic Conference Organization also recommended that its members should send ministers to Europe and other non-Muslim states to seek support for Palestinian rights and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The recommendations were approved at a closing session of a two-day meeting of the 14-member Jerusalem committee of the Islamic Conference last night.

It praised the French endorsement of Palestinians' rights to self-determination, and suggested a special conference should be held in Paris this year to inform the European public about the Jerusalem issue.—Reuters.

British minister 'snubbed' by Kuwait leader

Beirut, March 13.—Shaikh

Jaber al-Ahmad al Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait, snubbed Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the British Foreign Office, during his visit to the Gulf states which ended today, the left-wing Beirut newspaper *Al-Safir* reported.

The newspaper said today that the Emir cancelled a meeting with Mr Hurd after the British Minister had refused to recognize "the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

As-Safir, which quoted no source for its report, said the Kuwaiti move was in protest at a statement on Monday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in which she had linked Palestinian self-determination with PLO recognition of Israel.

Mr Hurd, who left for London today after a week's visit to North Yemen and Kuwait, declined to meet the Kuwaiti request on PLO recognition.

CIA accused of fomenting internal disorder in Syria

Damascus, March 13.—Syrian

newspapers today echoed President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in blaming the United States Central Intelligence Agency for the country's unrest.

The government newspaper *Tishrin* said in a leading article that the CIA was controlling armed men responsible for attacks on Syrian Government establishments. It called on the population to stand together against the "enemies of the people."

In a speech to trade unionists on Tuesday, President Assad for the first time publicly accused the CIA of fomenting internal disorder in Syria.

The newspaper of the ruling Baath Party, *Al Baath*, said that "killers and bandits" operating

in Syria were paid and armed by the CIA and Israel. It also accused the right-wing Lebanese Phalangist party of helping to smuggle weapons into Syria.

There has been widespread unrest and violence in northern and central Syria over the past few weeks.

"It is no secret that many Israeli and American advisers are now in Ljunieh and Dabayah," *Al Baath* said in a reference to two coastal towns in the part of Lebanon controlled by right-wingers.

"It is no secret that many American and Israeli ships loaded with arms are now at Aquamarina to distribute weapons in Syria and Lebanon." Aquamarina is one of the illegal ports dotted along the Lebanese coast.—Reuters.

Mr Dayan says peace treaty threatened

From Our Own Correspondent

Jerusalem, March 13

Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Israeli Foreign Minister, gave a warning today that if no solution was found to the Palestinian question, many aspects of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty could be destroyed.

Mr Dayan said: "Even if, from the legal and literal aspects, there is no linkage

between the peace treaty with Egypt and autonomy, in essence there most certainly is."

Mr Dayan, who was involved in the initial stages of the peace process, claimed that "the link" was clearly written into agreements signed at Camp David, but not into the peace treaty itself.

He said that any failure to establish Palestinian autonomy

Hungary's former party chief dies

Budapest, March 13.—Mr

Erno Gero, leader of the Hungarian communist party for three months before the Budapest uprising of 1956, died today of a heart attack aged 82.

Mr Gero was briefly installed as party leader under Soviet pressure after the removal of the Stalinist leader Mr Matyas Rakosi. He was powerless to stop a growing anti-Soviet movement which led to bitter fighting between workers and students, rose against the regime.—Reuters.

Prison conception

Berlin, March 13.—A man and

a woman, both serving life terms for child murder, have conceived a child in spite of the presence of guards during social periods. The two were married in a West Berlin prison two years ago.

never been given the opportunity to defend themselves before an impartial judge, for merely having been considered "harmful."

The report adds: "The legal system in Cuba prevents free expression and any expression of disagreement with the Socialist system. There are individuals who are in prison for merely having expressed their opposition to the system."

The report also says there are hundreds of people in prison for trying to escape from Cuba.

"Political prisoners are subjected to forced labour, which is a violation of International Labour Organization conventions on this subject, ratified by the Government of Cuba."

The report says 3,600 political prisoners were released last year after negotiations between the Cuban Government and Cuban exiles, but about 1,000 people remain in jail on political charges.—Reuters.

Interest practice overruled

Winsor v Schroeder

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered March 7]

Where money is ordered to be paid into court as a condition of leave to defend under RSC Order 14, and the defendant appropriates the whole or part of the sum within the meaning of Order 22, rule 8, so that it is deemed to be a voluntary payment in interest which has accrued on the sum appropriated should only be transferred by the Accountant General to the cash account of the Paymaster General in accordance with rule 27 (3) of the Supreme Court Fund Rules, 1975, where the plaintiff has accepted the sum in satisfaction of the claim before the trial of the action, as provided by Order 22, rule 3(1).

Rule 27(3) provides: "For the purposes of payment out of court, the Accountant General shall deal with the sum appropriated in accordance with rule 43(1) and shall transfer any interest accrued in respect of the amount withdrawn from deposit... to the cash account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General in accordance with rule 27 (3)."

Rule 43(1) provides: "Money appropriated in accordance with rule 27... which has been accepted under Order 22, rule 3(1), shall be paid by the Accountant General to the plaintiff."

Poisoned flour deaths

Beirut, March 13.—Nine

people died and 30 were taken ill after eating poisoned flour in a village in northern Lebanon, officials said today.

A Lebanese Army medical team has been sent to treat the victims.

even though the plaintiff did not to accept the sum and Schroeder succeeded in the *That* result could properly be regarded as unjust.

The matter turned on the interpretation of rule 27(3), when read literally seemed to require that the sum appropriated should be paid into court, the Accountant General had to deal with the sum in accordance with rule 43(1), and that the interest accrued on the sum appropriated should only be transferred by the Accountant General to the cash account of the Paymaster General in accordance with rule 27 (3).

Mr R. Russell for Mrs Schroeder: Mr Simon Brown for the Accountant General.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that where money was paid into court as a condition of liberty to defend, it was placed on deposit and earned interest. If nothing further happened, the court giving judgment was able to deal with the sum appropriated up to the date of trial. Where notice of appropriation was given so as to treat the person as a voluntary paymaster, the Accountant General had to take the view that the consequence of appropriation was that, in all cases, the interest on the sum appropriated had to be transferred to the cash account of the Paymaster General in accordance with rule 27(3) of the Supreme Court Fund Rules, 1975.

If that were right, it would mean that giving notice of appropriation had serious consequences for a party ordered to pay money into court. The present case was such an example. At the time notice of appropriation was given the sum paid into court had earned £741 interest. If the Accountant General's construction of the rule was correct, the application would lose the interest as a consequence of allowing the plaintiff to take the sum out of court by the notice of appropriation.

The intent of rule 27(3) must be the same if it read: "For purposes of payment out of court, the Accountant General, in a case where the money appropriated is paid into court under Order 22, rule 3(1), shall deal with the sum appropriated in accordance with rule 43(1) and shall transfer any interest accrued in respect of the amount withdrawn from deposit... to the cash account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General in accordance with rule 27(3)."

The applicant was entitled to the declaration sought. Solicitors: Messrs. Hunter & Selby, 25, The Strand, London, W.C.2.

India 'won't explode a nuclear device'

From Kuldeep Nayyar

Delhi, March 13

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Minister, said today that India would not hesitate to use a nuclear explosion if "necessary in the national interest."

Speaking in the Rajya Sabha (upper house), she said India remained committed to the peaceful use of technology. But she said the Government must after the interests of the country. We must have eyes and ears open and touch with the latest tech. We should not be caught napping."

Mrs Gandhi's statement marked a departure in policy of her predecessor Morarji Desai, who said India was against "out nuclear explosion, what may."

India has been assuaging some of its neighbours' fears by developing technology that it was in for peaceful purposes. Gandhi said her Government believed that and it should not decrease its aid to the area.

India is reported to have told the United States it will not renounce its nuclear explosions. The Government was replying to a question from the opposition.

Mr Homi Sethna, the man of India's Atomic Energy Commission, said that Tarapur nuclear power plant will not be closed even if the Government's commitment to nuclear fuel.

"Our efforts in the years towards self-reliance in the use of nuclear technology to such challenges," he said.

Mrs Gandhi, did not say a vociferous demand for a Rajya Sabha from member party for an investigation to the deal involving aircraft.

Mrs Gandhi said the Government would decide whether to purchase the Jaguar aircraft from the requirements of the Air Force, bearing in mind developments in the rest of the world.

Thailand hint of harder line on refugee

From Our Correspondent

THE ARTS

IBCSO/
Rozhdzhevsky
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Joel Goodwin

he excursion into British music by Canadian Rozhdzhevsky on Wednesday brought me intriguing viewpoints into a concert with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, which was so broadcast from the Royal Festival Hall. In juxtaposing Tippett and Holst in his programme, the Soviet conductor owed his evident personal assurance to music of romantic idiom, which also has dramatic effects.

Sir Michael Tippett's Second Symphony of 1958, is both rapturous and beguiling in its rhythms. After *The Midsummer Marriage* of a few years earlier, the symphony is a consummation of the composer's eldritch purpose and luxurious harmonic imagination. In this performance, a clear distinction is drawn between the outer and inner movements. The rarer the fourth movement, the more the splendid music of the first movement is appreciated. It was still to be written in C major, but the slow movement and scherzo of the more wayward "canon-images of the composer's day." The slow movement in particular benefited from the conductor's sense of phrasing, idiom from individual wind

instrument playing of attractive beauty of tone and line. Ideas multiply in this work to such an extent that detail becomes exciting for its own sake, and the performance ensured that this could be enjoyed to the full.

If Mr Rozhdzhevsky was concerned here to illuminate "the mysteries inherent in Nature", as a commentary on Tippett's symphony once put it, his journey through the familiar orbit of Holst's *The Planets* was a romantic stargazer's guide to the galaxy. There was no escaping the ominous threat of Mars as the bringer of war, and the annihilating consequences implicit in the music. Venus, as the bringer of peace, enclosed a soft, flexible, almost sentimental centre, within a certain metrical formality, but Mercury's winged flight was in danger of finding the galaxy congested by the notes to be negotiated.

Jupiter's jollity was given a ceremonious, not to say pompous quality, and became virtually a prelude to Saturn's old age, expressed as a certain desirable tranquillity. The magic of Uranus was in the dizzy, light-headed brilliance of the orchestral virtuosity, and at the end of Neptune, the mystic off-stage voices, supplied by the BBC Singers, having been added to the texture as surreptitiously as they should, receded into the remote distance with that particular effect of seeming to continue in our hearing long after they had ceased to sound.

Irlando Quartet
Museum Room

Paul Griffiths

he seldom hears loud cheering at a string quartet recital, then one seldom hears a ring quartet recital so consistently illuminating and indeed exciting as that given on Wednesday by the Irlando Quartet from Holland. There is nothing exceptional in their

programme of Haydn, Beethoven and Ravel, yet the playing was so fresh and vital that each work seemed like a journey into undiscovered country, a journey led, however, by guides who had thoroughly prepared the ground.

It is no complaint to say that I have rarely heard quartet playing made to sound so easy, with hardly a moment of ill-considered balance, or a smudge where all should have been together, or any room for thought that string instruments do not always produce effortlessly pure musical tone.

Again, there can be few quartets as self-effacing as the Irlando, who felt no need to express their individual personalities by any forced characterisation of lines. This was not, therefore, chamber music that looked to conversation as its model, and the emphasis tended to be less on thematic byplay than on the movement of harmony, texture and time. And last that sounds excessively abstract, I must underline the Irlando's powers as a united foursome to find subtleties of expression through the application of intellect.

For instance, in the minuet of their Haydn quartet, Op 34 No 2, the recurring main motif is never accented in quite the same way twice; the first beats were sometimes lightly brushed, sometimes more firmly placed, but never dragged rudely to earth, and the effect was constantly surprising yet always thoroughly dance-like.

The same movement showed this quartet's miraculous control of colour, when the three upper strings shivered in maidenly distress at the coarser interjections of the full quartet, though of course it was the Ravel that benefited most from the Irlando's exquisite feeling for timbre.

None the less they were most remarkable in Beethoven's Op 95, a work whose curious form they caused to seem exactly right, raising eccentricity right up to sublime mystery. Even the final burst of throwaway joy was justified, and not only as a prize the players felt they could award themselves after so much revelation.

Teresa Kubiak
withdraws
from Lohengrin

Teresa Kubiak will not, because of illness, appear in any of the remaining performances of the Royal Opera's revival of Lohengrin. Teresa Zylis-Gara, who sang in Tuesday's performance, will now sing on Monday, and Maria Fiske, who made her British debut in the opera last Saturday, will also sing next Thursday.

Devastating and disarming rebels against society

Rude Boy (x)

Prince Charles

The Electric

Horseman (A)

Empire, Leicester Sq.

... And Justice
for All (AA)Leicester Square
TheatreThe Runner Stumbles
(A)

Odeon, Haymarket

The most significant single fact revealed by *Rude Boy* is that here and now, in the same Britain and the same moment, people speak quite different languages. There is the English of Margaret Thatcher, who is seen and heard in the film, describing the horror of urban streets where it is not safe to walk for fear of insult or robbery. Then there are the punk rock songs of *The Clash*, in which not one word in 20 is distinguishable for an uninitiated, grown-up, middle-class spectator.

Yet the words are perfectly comprehensible to the followers of *The Clash*, predominantly working-class teenagers, who know the songs by heart: "London's burning with boredom now...". "I don't wanna go to where the rich are going, I don't wanna know what they're doing, they think they're so clever, they think they're so right, but the truth is only known by gutter-snipes."

The daily speech of the *Clash* and their contemporaries is marginally more comprehensible, by its vocabulary is small, and the most frequent words are such as will never occur in the Prime Minister's public utterances at least. There is a vicious exchange of dialogue between a policeman and a boy he stops in the night streets, in which every brief, barked obscenity is used so ritualistically that it loses either meaning or power.

Rude Boy is all about this other world of a fierce, disgruntled, directionless working-class youth, lacking a spontaneous means of expression, but finding an outlet and support for its frustrations in the music which writes the makers in a wise and feeling introduction to the film, "brought confidence and confusion to the working class youth".

Jane Fonda and Robert Redford in *The Electric Horseman*

The film has been made, in complete independence, by Jack Hazan and David Mingay, whose earlier work together, *A Bigger Splash*, dealt with the very different world of David Hockney and his circle, but described it through a similar method of impressionist collage. The film centres on *The Clash*, their songs and their concerts. The protagonists are a twenty-year-old London boy called Ray, who is a "roadie" with *The Clash*. He achieves this, he is too disorganized to be very good at it; and is last seen on the down, a beer-crazed, drunk and feeling old and faded.

The picture that emerges is rough, bawdy, often funny, finally devastating. The spiritual deprivation of this world—social security, the National Health and tower blocks—can not fulfil every human need—seem insoluble and the intellectual confusion perilous. Hazan and Mingay quote Orwell's "oddy persistent description of 'the proles'" of

1984: "And even when they became discontented, as they sometimes did, their discontent led nowhere, because, being without general ideas they could only focus it on petty specific grievances."

Ray and his friends know that politics is "about life", but their political impressions are hopelessly muddled. They hate communists; they hate the establishment; they appear at anti-National Front concerts. A Red Brigades T-shirt keeps turning up like a talisman throughout the film, from time to time provoking vague speculations about its significance. They tend to Orwell's "primitive patriotism", so that it is one of the film's rare distortions when it is shown a shot of Ray spitting obscenities out of a window from time to time provoking vague speculations about its significance.

An underlying theme of the film is that, as the division between the two nations—middle-class establishment and working-class youth—has and have-nots' respectability and punk—widens, the police are forced into a new and false role as a barricade between combatants. In the course of 1978 Hazan and Mingay filmed extraordinary material at

street demonstrations, in which the police are massed until they take on the character of an army. Reconstructing aspects of the affair of the Lewisham Twenty-Four—the mass arrests among the black population of South London at the time of the Jubilee—the film shows police operations taking on the character of espionage and military exercise in the London streets.

Rude Boy is the first film to attempt to reveal such contemporary aspects of our society, and the way that today's popular music can both reflect and relieve a sense of deprivation. The film makers show; they do not pretend to explain, to analyse or to judge. The picture is dispiriting, even alarming. Ray and his like are far from ideals of good citizens. We cannot look at them with comfort or complacency. But they exist in their millions, and it would be folly to pretend they do not, as it would be culpable not to try at least to understand their predicament.

The content of the film and its value as social document are so vital in themselves that it is easy to overlook the technical achievement of *Rude Boy*, a British film made at a

fraction of the cost of commercial pictures it outclasses in style as well as seriousness. The film-makers followed their subjects—who were not always, it seems, entirely collaborative—for many months. In order to capture those moments and gestures which would be most revealing, the photography is by Jack Hazan himself, and the images have an expressive elegance that altogether belies the problems of shooting in the difficult conditions of discos, hotel rooms and busy streets.

Compared with the gritty, ferocious realism of the British film, a pleasant moral tale like *The Electric Horseman*, directed by Sydney Pollack from a screenplay by Robert Garland, seems distinctly effete. Its notion is sympathetic but crude. A rodeo rider (Robert Redford) is corralled into advertising breakfast foods. His "ole pard" charm and whimsy conceal a sort of intelligence and idealism which inevitably revolt. He discovers that his horse is being injected with steroids, and sees the inescapable parallels with what society is doing to him and to the cereal-consuming public.

So he rides out of the Las Vegas titty where he is doing

his act and takes to the hills and freedom for both himself and the horse. In hot pursuit is a lady television journalist (Jane Fonda). Once they lead up in their flight from society, it is all as predictable as you might guess. Even in such predictable characters, predictable situations and predictable populist, skin-deep, anti-materialist philosophies, however, Robert Redford and Jane Fonda are nice talented people to ride along with, though here they do talk a great deal too much.

The horse is nice, too, even if it is hard to believe that a sensitive thoroughbred rider could take on automobiles, in a neat variation of the traditional highway chase, or be safely locked on his own into the society of wild horses of the prairie.

Truth, freedom and democracy are defended again, according to the conventions, in Norman Jewison's... *And Justice for All*. We know from Dickens that the law is an ass; here it is downright raving. Surely, though, no lawyer could have quite such ill luck as Al Pacino. Of the two judges before whom he pleads, one is a suicidal maniac, the other a latter-day Judge Jeffries, who is also a rapist on the side and ill-considered chooses Pacino to defend him.

One of Pacino's law partners is a nasty incompetent, while the other runs berserk and hurls plates around the courtroom. It would seem that client commits suicide and another is gunned down after a one-man prison revolt against an unjust sentence. It seems a mere incidental that the girl he is sleeping with is investigating him for the legal ethics committee.

The script is really a series of over-coloured incidents and characters which might pass in the weekly episodes of a soap opera, but are fairly unbelievable in a full-length feature. Al Pacino gets by with a mixture of humour, eccentric charm and spiritual anguish, and wins the day with the final, fool-proof courtroom confrontation. Stanley Kramer likes *Problem Pictures*. The theme of *The Runner Stumbles* is the agony of a Catholic priest and a nun who fall in love and the tragic outcome of their doomed affair. It is adapted from a stage play by Milan Stitt, in turn based on an actual incident that took place in 1927. The publicity speaks of 17 rewrites; but they were not enough to extricate the screenplay from the words, contrived and schematic nature of the stage original. The cinema is novel, with the comedy of Dick van Dyke and Kay Bolger in dramatic roles, but neither they nor Maureen Stapleton and Beau Bridges can do very much with the stilted dialogue.

David Robinson

Reich enchants New York youth

The hoardings around New York have recently been blossoming with advertisements not of a new production at the Met but of a concert of music by the 33-year-old American composer Steve Reich, who has become one of the leading exemplars of a type of music which, while completely wedded to classical archaism, partakes of a modernism of Western influences and, in its insistence upon electronic reinforcement of all instruments, of certain aspects of the popular rock scene. His concert at Carnegie Hall was sold out, and the audience (80 per cent of whom were younger than the composer) heard three recent works of Reich, one a world premiere, performed with exceptional polish by a band of first-rate young musicians.

Reich's music is strongly defined and immediately comprehensible. It consists of a sort of drone bass, over which are laid first one, then another, contrasting, rhythmic patterns. These patterns—continuous and mutate, with colouristic additions from individual instruments. The constants are a general inflexibility of pulse and a mezzo-forte dynamic level which is subject to swelling and receding, but which remains as insistent as the pulse. The harmonic range is as narrow as the dynamic: in the last piece, Variations, it goes from C minor to B and back to C minor. The music has been dubbed "drone music" because of these factors, and to its detractors is monotonously boring—comparisons are always made with the "wallpaper music" of the baroque.

Yet I have always found these shifting patterns sensuously appealing and immensely satisfying in a way that the baroque music is not, mainly because Reich has added the stasis of harmony derived from nineteenth-century music to heighten expectation, and then used the variety of rhythms and colours to effect welcome and continuing change within that stasis. The facet that sets Reich apart from others in this field, notably his colleague Philip Glass, is that Reich has a supreme sense of structure and pace; and the music-making (for its own sake as well as enormously evocative pictorially, and he knows just how long to hold a pattern so that it achieves maximum effect without extending it to boredom).

Two of the pieces were American premieres. The first, *Music for a Large Ensemble* (1978), is full of magical touches (the addition of a flute counter-melody; the glittering waterfalls of the vibraphone), so that the whole unfolds serenely and inevitably as a series of endless preparations for an unknown cadence. The second, *Octet* (1979), for string quartet, two pianos and a variety of woodwind, uses the violins to provide the drone and, basically, the pianos to provide the rhythms, with the woodwind interjecting counter-rhythms. Here the focus is on the music itself rather than the colour; in this sense the piece is closer to chamber music than to orchestral.

The world premiere was the *Variations for Winds, Strings and Keyboards* in the chamber version (the orchestral version

will be premiered by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in May). This is an extremely homogeneous unified work—the band sounds like an immense organ—in which the basic rhythm is carried by high flutes. This joyous, fast-paced sound establishes a pictorial image of great power—no, like the ringing of innumerable church bells on a broad, sunlit upland in spring, and the liturgical feeling is reinforced through the entrance, in the latter stages of the piece, of Brucknerian brass pedals. The variations are imperceptibly into one another, yet carry the work onward, and are of a complexity unusual for Reich. What is controlling, however, is not the analytic contrapuntal procedure, detailed in Reich's admirable programme notes, but the efflorescence of the sounds and their immediate impact.

Reich's music is easy to dismiss, either because of an inability to be captivated by the surfaces, or a feeling that he has sacrificed too much, in terms of the variety available in Western music, to achieve a rather simplistic surface of patterns with an unassimilated addition of gamelan and other Far Eastern musics. It certainly stands apart from the procedures of a composer like Elliott Carter. Yet there is no question that there is more to Reich than immediately meets the ear, and that his music-making, so magnificently performed in this concert, appeals strongly to a large section of today's young audiences.

Patrick J. Smith

Chichester Festival revives
play by Lonsdale

The Chichester Festival Theatre season opens on May 6 with a revival of Frederick Lonsdale's play *The Last of Mrs Cheyne*, directed by Patrick Lau and with a cast including Joan Collins, Simon Williams, Christopher Gable, Benjamin Whitrow, Moyra Fraser and Elspeth March.

It is followed on May 20 by a new play, *Terra Nova* by Ted Tally, based on the Scott expedition to the Antarctic. The

cast includes Hywel Bennett as Scott, Peter Birch as Oates and Christopher Neame as Evans. Peter Dews directs.

Much *Ado about Nothing* opens on July 8, with Gemma Jones, Gerald Harper and Peter Sallis. Peter Dews directs. The last production, opening on July 29, is Dion Boucicault's *Old Heads and Young Hearts*, directed by Michael Simpson. The cast includes Lewis Fliander, Judy Parfitt and Frank Windsor.

Before the Party
Queen's

Ned Chaillet

Before the Party is the one-daring play by Rodney Ackland in which Tom Conti chose to make his British debut as a director. Based on a story by Somerset Maugham, it plays on

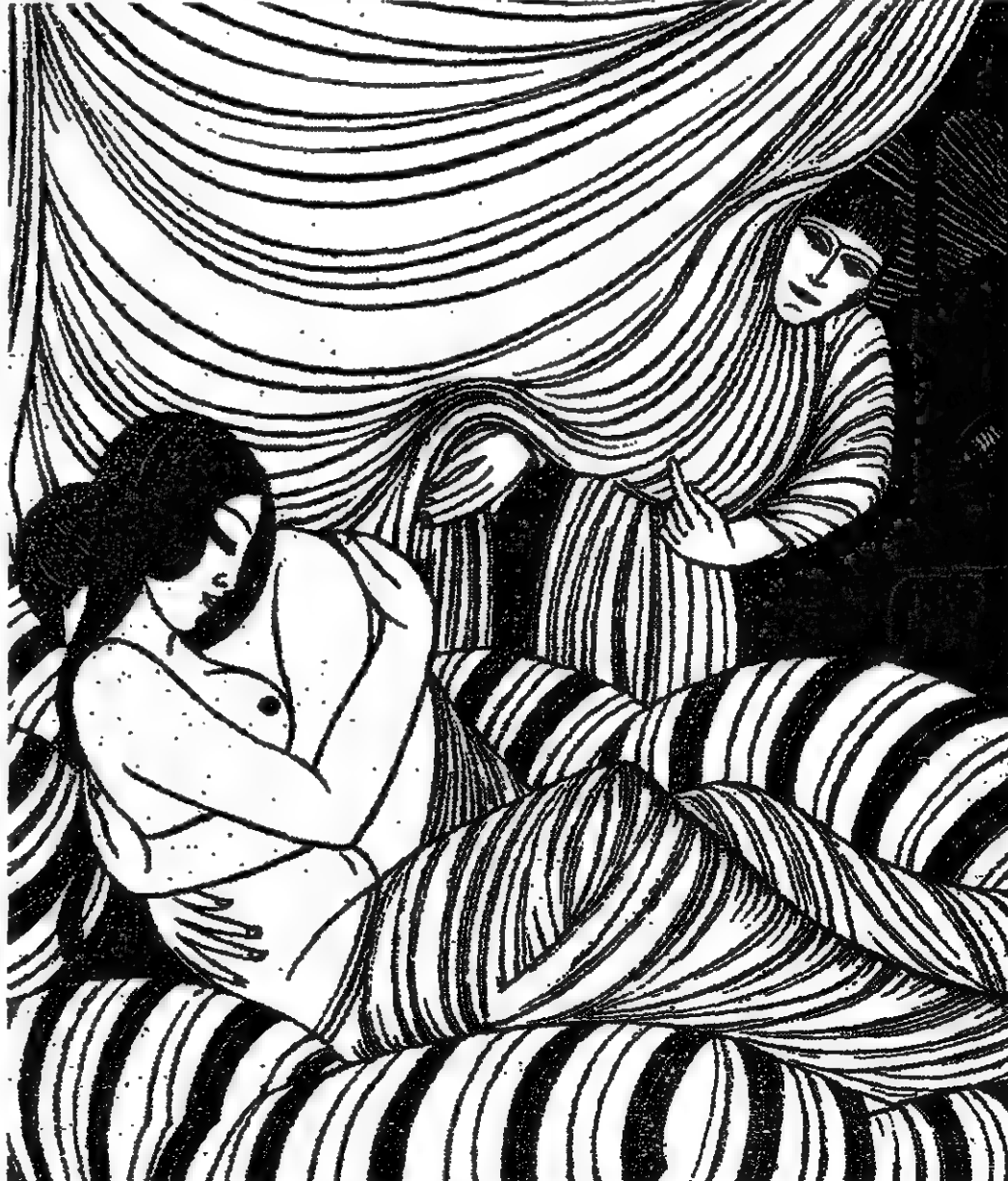
the postwar shifts in class and morality, and a conspiratorially tells the story of a murderer in a bourgeois family. The play was dated when I reviewed it from Oxford. The acting, however, is of a high order, from Michael Gough and Jane Asher down to the schoolgirl younger sister. The orchestration of performances bodes well for Mr Conti's future as a director, though the play remains a trifling curiosity.

Italian Straw
Hat as opera

This year's Camden Festival, from Sunday until March 30, includes the British premiere of Nino Rota's opera *The Italian Straw Hat*, produced by Anthony Besch and conducted by James Judd, with a cast including Stuart Kale, Edward Ryles, Anne Collins and Sandra Dugdale.

Grétry's opera *Zémire Azor* will also be produced by Besch, and conducted by Roderick Brydon. The singers include Kate Flowers, Ian Caley and Bernard Dickerson. A concert performance of Tchaikovsky's *Mazepa* will be conducted by Mark Elder, with Michael Lewis, Eileen Hannon and Graham Clark in the cast.

Other events will include contemporary dance, recitals, jazz music and an international music and dance week with Spanish, Indian, Cypriot, Irish, Latin American and Afro-Caribbean evenings.

Eric Gill: "Approaching Dawn" from *Troilus and Criseyde*

Strict Delight

Swiss Tapestries:
Artists of Today

Whitworth Art Gallery,
Manchester

John Russell Taylor

It is some time since there has been a comprehensive showing of the work of Eric Gill, so those at Kettle's Yard, Cambridge, last November, and the present, larger selection at the Whitworth Art Gallery in the University of Manchester have been particularly welcome. For Gill, never having been really in fashion, has never been disavowed out of fashion, and either way has tended to hover in that strange purgatory reserved for those whom, since we find them impossible to classify, we prefer not to think of too closely at all.

It is very noticeable in the present show how little he has to do with the taste in his time, or even with recognizably contemporary subject-matter. Well, we can say, of course he was primarily a religious artist, as though this automatically absolves one from recognition of the modern world. But the woodcut *Westward Ho!* of a tired soldier with a weapon (or is it a spade?) over his shoulder is so exceptional in its contrast with modern art of its time that it quite takes one aback, and it is not somehow surprising to learn that it is after a drawing by David Jones. Otherwise, all Gill's fine art inhabits a world apart, one of ascetic saints and voluptuous nudes, all limned with the same sure hand—especially in woodcutting, where the natural resistance of the material seems to have been a stimulation and a challenge—and all standing equally apart from the main currents of twentieth-century art, or even the little local eddies of the English School between the wars.

You have to take Gill on his own terms or not at all. Clearly this was his own choice—when called upon to be the present, as in the designing of Gill Sans-Serif type or the logos for W. H. Smith, he could function as efficiently as any. But usually he did not choose to. And though the watered-down versions of Gill's style which became the norm of religious art during the 1930s have dated terribly, in some curious way Gill himself seems to keep his strength and integrity intact. Whether or not his sculpture and book decorations should survive today, they certainly do.

In the same gallery is a touring show of modern Swiss fibre art, some of which might be called tapestry and a lot not. The most sculptural pieces, in which rich and layered and overlaid fabrics play a large part, are perhaps the most effective (*Espace pour les vagues* by Cyril Bourquin-Wal-ford is a good example), and I also liked an untitled piece by Anne-Marie Matter suggesting a silvery waterfall running over mossy crags.

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Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

SPORT
Ice skating

Wobble loses British pair their edge in medal battle

From John Hennessey
Dormund, March 13

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the British ice dance champions, had a superb third place at the end of the world championship compulsory routines here today. They have been overtaken by Irina Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov (Soviet Union), Olympic bronze medal winners at Lake Placid and former world champions. The top two places so far faithfully follow Lake Placid, with Natalia Luchuk and Gennadi Karponosov (Soviet Union) first (in spite of a misadventure) and Kristina Rogozina and Andras Salay (Hungary) second.

The main setback for Britain came in the original set pattern dance. The second Russian couple had squeezed ahead already on the kitchen, a dance set to march tempo, but only on a technicality. Two errors in the fourth dance, however, left the British couple with only two judges in their favour and a third marking them equal with Irina Moiseyeva and her husband.

Miss Torvill and her partner open with a dramatic double swing with Miss Torvill's free leg wrapped round her partner. This throws her on to a perilously deep outside edge of the right foot. On the first circuit she added an extra turn of the law (Dean is a policeman) prevented her from falling as she lost her edge in a crazy wobble. There was a sympathetic round of applause when the move was successfully accomplished (no ducking out here) on the third circuit. The British couple were less heavily penalised than feared but, of course, the prospect of a bronze medal which seemed large yesterday has receded.

Rugby Union

England set off for assault on grand slam summit

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

For the England team, who trailed in glorious border country at Peebles yesterday on a sunny spring-like afternoon, the final preparations are being made before they set off for their last base camp for a final assault on the summit: the grand slam and all that goes with it. Provided they can beat Scotland at Murrayfield tomorrow.

"Success would taste especially sweet for the most seasoned members of the side, such as Fran Cooper, who won his first test shortly after Tony Neary had done so, in 1971. "I regard it," Cooper said, "as probably the most important game I've ever played—even more important than winning the Lions Test series in South Africa in '74."

"The thought was, wholly endorsed by Roger Urdy, who first played for his country in 1975. "The lions for England have outnumbered the highs. We now have a tremendous opportunity and it would be even nicer to do it in style."

The captain, Bill Beaumont, has been ground for some lean years too. "We want to be remembered," he declared, "as a side that won everything, not just three matches, and we want to be able to look back on it all in the years ahead and say 'we were there'. Victory would be a terrific boost for English rugby and its supporters, and we're not minded to let any opportunity slip away now. I don't in the least mind winning all four matches with what some people call a poor side."

Hignell waits for Lions call

England's forgotten full back Alan Hignell has his finger crossed that the British Lions selectors will name him on Monday in the side to tour South Africa.

Injury has kept the 24-year-old Bristol teacher out of the line-up this season, restricting him to fewer than 20 appearances. Hignell has said they will release him from his cricketing duties as they depart for the tour of the last year. But Hignell says: "I've had no hint at all whether I'm being considered."

"I know a Lions selector watched me in our disappointing

Rowing

Shrewsbury win Head of the River race

By Jim Ralton

Shrewsbury School rule the Tideway for the first time, winning the 44th Head of the River Schools Race yesterday. It was a welcome return for coach Nick Bevan, an Oxford Blue and former pupil at Shrewsbury, who has been on sabbatical leave in Australia during the past year. Bevan, in fact, coached yesterday's boat for this event. Westminster School, when they won this title for the only time in 1971.

There was a record entry yesterday for the two-mile schools head of the Tideway, which attracted a record entry of 214 crews, an increase in both the eights and four divisions. This increasingly popular event attracted no less than 13 Eton eights—the biggest school club in the world—and embraced a comprehensive school from Selsety Park, Beckenham, who in Curlew RC colours boast no boat but a pitch instead of the two stop watches. Eton, in the open eights event, made a good start but wilted during the second two thirds of the course. Shrewsbury, starting in seventh position, rowed magnificently throughout to take the event. St Edward's School, Oxford, were the fastest overall team and took two medals.

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Michael Shanks on this year's reshaping of the EEC commission

Who follows Mr Jenkins into the chair?

The visitor to Brussels today finds the European Commission in the middle of one of its periodic bouts of dissecting its own navel. A new president has to be designated by mid-summer. It is unlikely, though not impossible, that Mr Roy Jenkins will be asked to serve a further term. The countries which have not so far provided a president are Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands. Dr Mansholt, occupied the chair for only a brief period after the premature departure of the Italian president, Sigisfredo Furi, the Dutch candidate, and claim the right to a full presidency.

It cannot be said that the exercise is starting well. The question of the presidency, on which so much else depends, is still wide open. It is unlikely, though not impossible, that Mr Roy Jenkins will be asked to serve a further term. The countries which have not so far provided a president are Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands. Dr Mansholt, occupied the chair for only a brief period after the premature departure of the Italian president, Sigisfredo Furi, the Dutch candidate, and claim the right to a full presidency.

Since the convention the presidency has come to be a four-year affair (originally it was a two-year appointment, and since everyone has been clear whether it is a personal eminence or one which can be transmitted to his successor).

At the moment the front runners are, in this order of likelihood, Mr Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, Dr Barend Biesheuvel of the Netherlands, and Mr Finn Olav Gundelach of Denmark. There appears to be no credible Irish candidate, and in any case there would probably be a good deal of hostility to two Anglophone presidents in succession.

Mr Gaston Thorn is a former prime minister of the Grand Duchy, a highly experienced and flexible politician with an impeccable background as a European federalist. The greatest risk he faces is a French veto this relates with President Giscard d'Estaing are not particularly good. Dr Biesheuvel is also a former prime minister, and would probably prove a more abrasive and tougher president than Mr Thorn.

Mr Gundelach, the present commissioner for agriculture, would be a quite different president: a technocrat rather than a politician, a man who knows the workings of the commission inside out—he has been a commissioner since 1973, and before that was an international civil servant. He would probably be much better than Mr Jenkins has been at administering the commission bureaucracy, but it is doubtful whether he would be accorded the same respect among the world's leaders and member governments, and while a dedicated and highly effective commissioner his relations with colleagues and subordinates are not always very amicable.

So the choice of president will determine to what extent the commission will be able to exercise the style of the next commission. This brings us to the Spierenburg report.



Presidential front-runners: Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, Dr Barend Biesheuvel and M Gaston Thorn.

commissaire by Mr Jenkins to advise on the appropriate structure of the commission in the light of the impending admission of Greece, Portugal and Spain. The key Spierenburg recommendation was that the number of commissioners should be cut to one from each country—at present Britain, France, West Germany and Italy have two each—and there should be a corresponding rationalization of directorates-general and all the services reporting to them.

The commission has welcomed the report, and wants to start implementing it straight away. Unfortunately the central committee—the number of commissioners per country—has to be taken by the European Council (the three-yearly meeting of heads of state of the EEC). The present gossip in Brussels suggests that the council will fudge the issue, agreeing in principle that no country should have more than one commissioner but delaying the implementation to the Spanish accession, which effectively means till 1984. Thus the next commission will be the last to operate under the present structure.

There is a superficial logic about this solution. It solves the tricky issue of whether Spain would be entitled to two commissioners or one—nobody suggests that Greece or Portugal should have more than one each—and it puts off the awkward moment for the Big Four. But it also effectively negates the other elements of the Spierenburg report which flow from it. At present the commission is busy trying to regroup its services into fewer units, and cutting a good deal of disaffection and adverse morale in the process, as officials see their little autonomous empires submerged in larger groups, and their professional prospects blocked.

If there is no rationalization at the top, however, the main purpose of this reorganization will be lost. The problem is that there is really not enough work for the commission to provide 12 (15 with Greece and Portugal) commissioners with visible separate departments. So a significant part of the commission's present activities is influenced by the need to create work for under-employed commissioners.

The alternative solution is for some of the commissioners (for example, the second commissioner from the Big Four countries) to serve in effect as a junior minister assisting his over-worked colleague in one or other of the major departments, such as agriculture or external relations. This concept of a "two-tier commission" as a means of rationalizing the commission's work was an alternative rejected by the Spierenburg committee in favour of the "cleaner" solution of one commissioner per country. But it could be resurrected as an interim measure if the council delays the change mooted by Spierenburg for four years. Otherwise the impetus provided by Spierenburg could well be wasted.

But of course such an interim solution affects the choice of commissioners to be made over the coming months, and if it wants to influence member governments to go down this route the commission will need to move fast. There is no indication at present whether this is likely to happen, and meanwhile the commission is entering the "lame-duck" period when commissioners start to lose credibility and interest in the job, as they make plans for reappointment or start looking for other employment. It is in this period that the authority of the president is particularly important.

either to an administration of the farthest left—seeking to achieve public goals by greater government ownership and control—or a return to social democracy. If it is the latter, then the touchstone will be incomes policy, possibly supported by import controls.

The more one looks at the social democrats the more one feels that the logic of their position requires them to develop a more elaborate mechanism for incomes policy. Greater flexibility between the earnings of one group of workers and another. Such a system would be conceivably more lasting than the makeshift quasiquotas that have been pressed into service as incomes policies in the past.

I suspect that it is only if the right-wing alternative succeeds that social democracy will really have been discarded. Otherwise we may in due course see some familiar policy in modern dress.

After Social Democracy by Ralf Dahrendorf, Unservile State Paper, No 25. Liberal Publications Department, 9 Poland Street, W1. (50p).

Keith Ky

Geoffrey Smith

The social goals that count

lective reasoning. There is much in this that is attractive to the British temperament, with its instinctive faith in the magical properties of a table if only sufficient people of good-will can be gathered around it. But it assumes a more widespread attachment to social goals than may always be the case. It may consequently fail to take sufficient account of the selfish, competitive, acquisitive and aggressive forces in society.

Experience with incomes policy is a case in point. This is quintessentially a social democratic instrument. It was broken under Mr Callaghan, even though a large majority of the general public still approved of such a policy in principle, because it could not accommodate such forces in the form of pressure for differentials and a simple desire to get ahead of the game.

The right-wing alternative, by contrast, takes account of these

forces by seeking either to subject them to the disciplines of the market or to harness their energy for the common good—Adam Smith's "guiding hand". This is in keeping with social trends at a time of greater individualism and group assertiveness. For that reason I would give this approach a distinctly better chance than Professor Dahrendorf, who believes that it is at best likely to fail; at worst it will create havoc in industry and the political community, compared to which a temporary confrontation with the miners was but a parlour game.

He is looking beyond social democracy to new horizons where economic affairs are no longer the centre of concern of individual lives and public policies. I find this inherently improbable, given his assumption of continuing low growth. To seek "the reconstruction of human lives" so that employment is but one of a sequence of activities which provide

meaning and opportunity for personal growth might be the most civilized course in conditions of low economic growth. But I suspect that here he is making the same mistake as the social democrats in overestimating the public willingness to proceed rationally towards social goals.

If economic growth is low then attempts to raise it will be the first political priority. The natural effect will be to intensify competition between countries and within them. This will be followed by more intense argument over the distribution of the limited product—a process that will be less elevated than the reconstruction of human lives. It is when there is abundance that economic issues are more likely to slip down the agenda.

When there is shortage, economic anxieties will predominate. If these cannot be relieved by right-wing measures then there will be a swing

to the farthest left—seeking to achieve public goals by greater government ownership and control—or a return to social democracy. If it is the latter, then the touchstone will be incomes policy, possibly supported by import controls.

After Social Democracy by Ralf Dahrendorf, Unservile State Paper, No 25. Liberal Publications Department, 9 Poland Street, W1. (50p).

Keith Ky

Keith Ky

Reading the small print on the West Bank

dear in particular starts to erode.

Nor can it be said, after its dramatic rejection of the budget, that the Parliament has done much to fill the gap left by the commission's declining resources. Indeed, latest indications suggest that Europe's farm lobbies have moved swiftly and effectively to save the common agricultural policy from the kind of cuts implied by the outcome of the budget debate, and indicated in the revised budget presented to parliament by the commission.

It seems clear that a substantial number of parliamentarians are now prepared to back away from the implications of their budget vote, by trying to divorce the budget from the question of farm incomes. One can understand the pressure to which members from rural constituencies must be subject, but logic must count for something. It is indisputable the Common Agricultural Policy which is driving the commission towards bankruptcy.

The changes are fairly clear. Either Parliament votes more money in the budget to underwrite the escalating costs of the CAP—which it has refused to do—or the commission cuts back on its non-agricultural spending (regional fund, social fund, overseas aid, research and development, etc.) to which everybody is opposed—or ways have to be found of cutting the cost of farm support. Otherwise the commission will run out of funds some time in 1981.

The best way out of this dilemma by far would be for the community institutions to focus their attention on protecting the incomes of the poorer farmers, which do not involve the production of ever-larger surpluses of foodstuffs that nobody wants. An incidental benefit of such a change of policy is that it would go a long way towards solving the perennial problem of the British budget contribution (about which nobody outside the United Kingdom seems to be concerned himself unduly): the Thatcher magic does not seem to work very well in the chambers of Europe.

It is a great pity when there are so many vital issues for the future of Europe at stake, that the commission is so poorly placed—through no fault of its own—to give a lead.

either to an administration of the farthest left—seeking to achieve public goals by greater government ownership and control—or a return to social democracy. If it is the latter, then the touchstone will be incomes policy, possibly supported by import controls.

The more one looks at the social democrats the more one feels that the logic of their position requires them to develop a more elaborate mechanism for incomes policy. Greater flexibility between the earnings of one group of workers and another. Such a system would be conceivably more lasting than the makeshift quasiquotas that have been pressed into service as incomes policies in the past.

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The autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel, with American participation, to settle on an interim regime for the West Bank and Gaza are limping feebly, in contrast to the robust progress of the parallel arrangements for normalization of bilateral relations.

Their condition has provoked the former Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Abba Eban, to weigh in with a devastating analysis in the *Jerusalem Post* of the Egyptian government's conduct of the talks.

In their joint letter to President Carter at Camp David, Mr Begin and President Sadat confirmed their view that the objective of the negotiations is the establishment of a self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants.

Mr Eban comments that "full" autonomy was Mr Begin's own phrase. "This implies," he writes, "that there are varying degrees of autonomy and that Mr Begin favours the highest degree of autonomy that the world can signify or sustain."

The joint letter speaks of the military government and its civilian administration being "withdrawn" and being "replaced by the self-governing authority." Some Israeli troops of police will be redeployed "into specific security locations."

Mr Eban then looks at the Israeli model of autonomy which has been produced in the negotiations with the PLO, a division of powers between those specifically allotted to a small elected administrative council, those that continue to be exercised by Israel and those shared by the PLO.

To the former Foreign Minister, this is a "mystery beyond the power of the English language to solve."

The main political objection to the Israeli model is that, should it prevail, there would be no incentive for a distinctively West Bank Palestinian leadership to emerge. Israel's version of an 11-member administrative council there would in practice be no voters and no candidates. The agreement of the Palestine Liberation Organization would be needed, at least implicitly, before any election could effectively be held.

But it did so agree over the last mayoral elections; and one point repeatedly made in conversation by West Bankers is that their relationship with the PLO is two-way. It is not of the question that they should come to acknowledge that the organization is their political representative, but they insist that nowadays it has to pay attention to their wishes.

The Mayor, Haim Hanouh, Mr Milhem, a man of impeccably radical antecedents, is for example ready to discuss openly his readiness to recognize the Jewish people as a nation and as a state (contrary to the Palestine National Covenant).

Once Israel had made a declaration that it recognized the Palestinians' right of self-determination "peace steps would follow and very smoothly." In that event the PLO "will have to break this whole idea and show readiness that we were in a state of two religious states, Jewish and Arab."

For Mr Milhem, as for all Palestinian Arabs, the term "West Bank" includes East Jerusalem, just as for them the term "undivided city of Jerusalem" on which they are agreed is a city which is Jewish and sub-machine gun; not, as with

almost all Israelis, a city and a single sovereignty.

But he insists on the need for a four or five-year transitional period which "will bridge the gap of suspicion and he to long ideas closer." He runs prefer a third neutral party, under the flag of the United Nations, to exercise this trusteeship.

This is still some way beyond the Egyptian model, which still makes the absolute assumption that at the end of a five-year transition the West Bank and Gaza will be completely free from the Israel whereas the whole point of Camp David language was to bridge the final objective in waters of total obscurity.

But regardless of some big prejudicial language, which may well have been included as bait to be dropped during negotiations, the Egyptian model does seem to correspond more closely than the last one with the wording of a spirit of Camp David.

It establishes a full apparatus of government, with legislative and judicial alongside administration, and conveys quality of powers over domestic affairs. For such an autonomy, though still under a shadow of Israel, the Palestinians would be very tempted to run elections.

There would then be a chance of a genuine West Bank entity emerging, with leadership, though relating the PLO, might be expected to develop over the five-year transition its own character. For one thing, the struggle against the autonomous work, they would be likely to strengthen their relations with their only Arab neighbour, Jordan, a result supposedly sired by the Israelis.

Already there is talk of West Bank of various forms of federal or quasi-federal relations between the two halves of the Jordan. The form of union ruled out is, involving a common head state.

Nevertheless it seems likely that Mr Begin will stick to the Israeli model of autonomy, which has been altered since he presented plan for the West Bank-Gaza to the Knesset in December, 1977.

In Mr Eban's view, "to maintain full control of land, security, ultimate judiciary and all legislation deny the autonomous any extension of power, and to dignify this by title of 'full autonomy' is tantamount to the pre-natal birth of the autonomy idea."

The impression is strengthened by a settlement policy planning Israeli colonies in the future are to be urban as well as agricultural—through out the West Bank so that a separate and surrounded the Arab centres of population.

The hawkish elements in Israeli Cabinet are strengthened. On taking of the new Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, remark "There is no contradiction between the necessity to pragmatically the government budget and the need to allocate large sums to the colonisation of Judea and Samaria."

And Avraham Shalev, writing in *Ha'aretz*, describes the expected appointment—confirmed—of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Speaker and a member leader of the Stern gang as the new Foreign Minister. final confirmation that Begin regards the second of his premiership period of absolute No. 1.

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Why women are joining the protesters

Last week Russia honoured its women. On March 8, as every year, there were tributes to the press, speeches in the Kremlin and flowers for the wives to mark International Women's Day. The holiday has become an annual acknowledgement by the majority of its debt to the majority. It is recognition of the essential role played by women, who outnumber men by a larger proportion in the Soviet Union than in any other country, in keeping the wheels of industry turning.

But the Russians are becoming increasingly worried that the price their women have to pay is intolerable. Women's lives are exhausting, the demands impossible to satisfy; the result is that fewer and fewer are able or willing to have more than one child.

Women's liberation is scorned in a country that granted women full legal equality many years ago. But Soviet women are beginning to demand real changes, and the press now publishes their letters of frustration and near despair almost daily.

"I have two children," a woman from Kishinyov wrote recently. "I work as a senior engineer and my husband is also an engineer. I get back from work about seven o'clock in the evening and leave in the morning, so that I am not at home practically all day, except for days off."

There's no time or strength for a smile or a kind word. You get to bed after half the night and your head doesn't even touch the pillow before you're asleep. You get up in

the morning a little bit earlier so as to be able just to look at yourself for a moment in the mirror before hurrying off to work."

Russians are beginning to see that three striking sets of statistics, all fully detailed in the Soviet press, are inter-related.

Women account for more than half the total Soviet labour force: 92 per cent of all working-age women either work or study.

One in three of all marriages in the Soviet Union ends in divorce. Of all those married in 1977, a third had filed for divorce by the end of 1978. The birthrate in the Russian republic has fallen to the point where 86 per cent of all couples, according to a recent survey, have only one child. Another 33 per cent have only two children, and six per cent have three. That means that 89 per cent of families in the most industrialized part of the country have fewer children than the replacement rate.

The Soviet authorities are worried by this dramatic fall in the population in these parts of the country where labour is most needed. Already there is a labour shortage, which officially will rapidly become more intense.

The central question now is: how can Soviet women be encouraged to have more children? What should be done to bolster the image of woman as mother?

Indeed some Soviet experts are beginning to suggest that the emancipation of women, at least their participation in full-time labour, has gone too far.

Strengthening the family is seen to be in direct conflict with the social and labour demands on the Soviet woman of today. For, as one woman said in a letter, women's

equality ends at 6 pm. House-keeping takes up four or five hours every day—far longer in the Soviet Union, with the lack of modern amenities and long queues in shops, than in the West. And as housing improves, the old people who used to live with their children are no longer there to help.

A woman gave a good example of this in a letter to a paper last month: "One morning I went out for milk with my little baby in a pram. In our town milk is sold from churns on the street beside the shop. There was a queue."

"I asked them to let me have milk for the baby without having to wait. Everyone called out, 'Why don't you get up earlier? Have they really forgotten how little sleep you get

when you have a baby? I went away without the milk, and so in the evening my husband had to skip his classes and go and get some.'"

But usually Soviet men do little to help. "In principle socialist society opposed the social inequality of women. But traditions are still quite strong and they impede a fair division of family labour and responsibilities between the sexes," a Soviet professor wrote some months ago.

He found that in 61 per cent of Soviet families women did all the shopping, compared with 3 per cent in which men did; in 64 per cent they always prepared dinner (men 4 per cent) and in 64 per cent they did all the washing and ironing (men 2 per cent). In the remaining families household tasks were shared, with children and aged parents also helping, but the burden generally fell on women.

Housework takes so long because only 15 per cent is mechanized compared with 80 per cent in the United States. In the Soviet Union refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners account for 60 per cent of all electric appliances, against only 35 per cent in America.

The result is that women do not have time to cope with more than one child. As it is, another survey found the time that working mothers could devote to their children was only one-twelfth of the time they spent doing housework and one-eighth of the time spent cooking meals.

The main reason many women give for not having more children is the lack of proper facilities where the young ones can be left. Nursery schools are so overcrowded that they are usually affected by illness, and working women find it difficult to get time off to look after sick children.

Many mothers say that because conditions in nursery schools are unsatisfactory and the staff overworked, children fall ill more often than at home. Nowadays the traditional arrangement of a living-in grandmother is changing as old people move into flats of their own. There are no baby-sitters, and a mother has to stop work to look after her child.

In spite of pre-war flirtations with theories of communal families and the state care of children, Soviet educationists have finally and frequently stated in recent months that nothing can replace the family: the fount of all culture and education and the socializing agent that teaches love, respect, virtue and healthy social attitudes.

Some economists have tried to work out the monetary value of Soviet women's work in the home: to replace them with state salaries workers would mean hiring 100 million people at a cost of 150,000 million roubles (£120,000 million) a year.

But the present campaign to upgrade the status and value of women's work in the home runs into difficulties. Firstly, the Soviet economy cannot spare its women workers. Respectable rates of economic growth have been made possible in recent years only by adding as many women and pensioners to the labour force as possible. To shed labour now would aggravate a situation which is becoming increasingly grim as the effects of the fall in the birth-rate begin to bite.

The other difficulty is that Soviet women cannot afford not to work. As in the West, where so does consumer demand. The average family can no longer

enjoy what is considered normal standard of living on salary of the men alone. As in the West, women rise the boredom of being home bound, especially when no other women are working.

Various solutions have been put forward: more part-time work, more flexible working hours, higher family allowances, greater mechanization of housework, more self-service shops to cut shopping time, two-year leave after childbirth instead of the present one year, and more education to prepare men for family life and overcome the attitude that housework is strictly women's work. All these are envisaged in the current five-year plan, but many are still a long way off.

To encourage women to have more children also depends on improved housing. Millions of new flats have been built in recent years. But many of these are so cramped that no-one wants more than one child. And abortion is still readily available to prevent a second arriving.

For years Soviet ideology has encouraged women to work and has boasted of their high participation rates in the labour force. But the need for more children is now regarded as a more pressing factor. A woman's long-term goals a good family was no less important than a good business.

One woman complained in a letter last month that she asked for time off from work to look after her newborn child and was told by the boss: "If you want to work like all the others, do so. If you want to work then work like all the others."

She gave up her job. And her paper's best-wishes went with her.

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PILING ON THE PRESSURE

Nothing that has happened since the Soviet tanks rolled into Afghanistan on Boxing Day and a boycott of the Moscow games was first mooted makes it any more fitting that the Olympics should be celebrated in that city this summer, if they are, that British athletes should participate. On the contrary, Russia's military oppression of Afghanistan continues unabated, and its dissidents at home are being harassed more intensively, their in connection with the Olympic preparations in Moscow otherwise.

In Britain a heavy weight of public opinion has gathered behind the call for boycott—the government, the Archbishop of Canterbury, most of Fleet Street, the commercial sponsors—but the debate is not yet resolved. The athletes—most of them—and their representatives hold firmly their view that participation in them in the games at Moscow does not imply on their part any endorsement of Soviet policy, foreign or domestic, nor does it imply any lack on their part of the common feelings of revulsion at the actions for which the Soviet Union is condemned. Ministers insist that it is not what the athletes intend that is the issue, but that they are not signing that matters, but what they would make of it and in particular what the Russians could make of it for propaganda purposes.

Spokesmen for the athletes make two complaints: that they are being unfairly singled out and used as political pawns; and that having earlier been told that they could be put under no coercion, the Government, they now el that they are. That they are being singled out is true, but not fairly. The Government-supervised rupture with Moscow is a rupture with Moscow, not a rupture with the Russians. The athletes are not being coerced, but they are being used. The athletes were not in the firing line because so happened that they were out to join in something out which Russia was poised to like a huge propaganda meal, the collapse of which would a slap in Russia's face for all a world to see.

As for coercion, that must be understood to involve threats or

penalties or legal compulsion. Nothing which has been done so far answers to that, with the possible exception of the directives concerning civil servants and the armed forces which appear to mean that any selected for the Olympics might be put in a position of being able to accept only by breaching their terms of service. But, short of coercion, the Government is undeniably putting strong and increasing pressure on athletes and their representatives to conform to its wishes. It has lifted the question of attendance at the Moscow games to the level of a matter of state. It has indicated where the national interest lies, and it expects responsible citizens to act accordingly.

This is a rather unexpected position for a Conservative government to have reached. The arrangement of sporting fixtures, considered by itself, is pretty plainly not one of those matters the Thatcher state would wish to make its own business. Not many days ago Mrs Thatcher was expounding, in her Airey Neave memorial lecture, her philosophy of the self-restricting state, strong in its own sphere, but scrupulous not to encroach every kind of public, let alone private, affair. It was the first principle of her ministry to revive the individual's sense of responsibility for his own life and decisions. It was their ambition "to re-invigorate not just the economy and industry but the whole body of voluntary associations, localities and activities which give society its richness and diversity, and hence its real strength." The state should not appear in the guise of "a loquacious and tedious companion at every stage of life's journey." (Sir Denis Hollis, wedded to his own point of view, might be forgiven for supposing that he had found just such a companion for this stretch of his life's journey.)

If the Prime Minister's political action appears to be a bit at odds with her philosophy it is easy to see why. When she promptly and heartily endorsed President Carter's decision to make the destruction of the Moscow games a part of the West's diplomatic response to the Soviet Union's

seizure and continuing occupation of Afghanistan, that particular sporting fixture became willy-nilly a counter in foreign policy—something which the Russians for their part had always regarded it as. The move having been made, it becomes a matter of great importance that it be successfully followed through. For governments in the free world to declare a boycott and for their Olympic competitors, being free men and women, to decide otherwise would be damaging to the western diplomatic offensive, for all that it would exemplify the reality of the freedom which this part of the world claims for its political societies. So the question of participation in the games becomes a matter of state, and the Government, not at first getting the answer it wants, is driven to move from persuasion to pressure, until the athletes—though so far mistakenly—cry "coercion." The Government should be very careful indeed not to proceed to a point at which the complaint is justified.

The Commons debate which the Government has arranged for Monday is another turn of the screw. A debate with little dissent from the motion followed by an overwhelming vote in its favour would carry an authority which, in all the circumstances, it would be hard indeed to resist. When President Carter announced his conditional boycott and his Secretary of State asserted, a little rashly it seemed at the time, that if the Government expressed its view "our citizens will follow that view", both houses of the Congress stepped in to help Mr Vance's words come true by recording landslide majorities, close to unanimity, in support of a boycott. It cannot be taken for granted that things will be quite like that on Monday night. A motion condemning the Russian regime for its international and domestic crimes would unite the Commons almost to a man. A motion calling on our Olympic athletes to stay away in order to serve that purpose may stir eddies of debate and achieve less than total support, because of an uneasy feeling that to meet a totalitarian challenge our own customary and non-totalitarian delimitation of the spheres of operation of the state and its citizens may be shifted.

Loss of the radiology department means much more than loss of equipment and income. It is a major impact will be the effective loss of radiologists from the hospital, with consequent loss of input in making multidisciplinary therapeutic decisions. If these staff are not physically on the premises, then even if they are based nearby, they will not be used fully in a day-to-day consultative capacity, and patients with cancer will be the ultimate losers.

Whatever the future holds in cancer treatment, there is absolutely no question that at present and in at least the near future, irradiation is a therapeutic cornerstone. To deny any group easy, in-house access to radiotherapeutic equipment and radiotherapists is to deny patients

decisions taken in company with the Americans. Certainly no wholesale reversal of policy on Pakistan's part seems to have been intended. Obviously events in Afghanistan have made an already nervous and somewhat unstable military government, weighed down by a serious refugee problem and subject to continuous allegations of subversive military intentions against the Afghans and their Russian friends, rather more blunt in its public comment than used to be. The point having been made that Pakistan wants to make its own political choices in circumstances that affect its own internal stability, both sides are now recognising the need for a compromise. Mr Warner's Christchurch made this plain yesterday from the American side.

Pakistan sees economic aid as the first priority and talks are being resumed on this as a separate package from any military aid, the justification for which Pakistan is still assessing as events in Afghanistan unfold and as their own contacts with the Russians may suggest. At all events non-alignment will remain the starting point of Pakistan's thinking in the company of almost all the Islamic states towards which Pakistan looks for smoothness and understanding. With the first agreed and urgent move in the Afghanistan crisis out of the way the fresh discussions between America and Pakistan will start from a better mutual understanding and the alloying of the worst suspicions on both sides. Even Mrs Gandhi's temperature should not rise unduly at the thought of increased economic aid going to her neighbour.

elderly to be created. As a result of constant weekday use of the church, it will probably be possible for the doors to the church to be kept open throughout the week, with much less fear of vandalism. Perhaps church buildings in town centres elsewhere could profitably be shared during the week to widespread advantage. Yours faithfully, JOHN SMALL, 3 Windesham Gardens, Brighton, March 10.

Heating and sleeping

From Mr P. B. Soul
Sir, Mrs M. K. Churcher (March 8) advises old-age pensioners to seek the warmth of the various public buildings that are overheat at their expense. Berkshire pensioners would be wise to avoid their local public libraries: the County Council recently decided that a £20 fine shall be demanded of those who fall asleep over the books that have been bought at their expense. Yours faithfully, P. B. SOUL, 11 Lakeside, Epsom, Surrey, March 8.

Closed doors

From Mr J. C. Small
Sir, Mr Rose in his heartfelt letter (March 8) expresses the difficulty of keeping churches open during the week when he writes that "the church had locked its doors... and once again the vicar had won." I am Vicar's warden of a church in the centre of Hove which, frankly, has not the resources to provide permanent weekday surveillance in order to overcome this problem. We hope to provide facilities, in part of the church which are underused, for a day centre for the

erelict land

From Mr Adrian Stungo
Professor Chisholm's letter (March 5) on why land is left unused is only part of the story. Of course steps need to be taken to prevent this practice and Professor Chisholm's suggestion that "rates be levied seems more practical than the powers proposed in Local Government Planning and Development Bill enabling the Secretary of State to compel registers of underused land. As things stand at present, the rating system actually provides an incentive for owners to leave land idle. Another practical suggestion is that land should be put in accounts at its current value rather than its historic cost. It is equally important that the need to prevent more land from being sold on March 3 the Port of London Authority announced its intention to close the West India Quay docks covering over 100 acres. The British Steel Corporation and British Leyland have to close down existing plants, the private sector, similar ventures are threatened. Every time this happens the employees are given redundancy payments but what of the cost of dealing with the redundant plant? Is it not also a case for making special provision to ensure that plants can be refurbished and

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Positive thinking for the fishing industry

From Commander M. B. F. Ranken
Sir, your second leader (March 11) describes the past decade as disastrous for the fishing industry, but this is only true in the context of what actually happened through everyone's refusal to look ahead towards establishing and enforcing a rational regime for conservation and management of fish stocks, something which the 200-mile exclusive fishing limits have made possible since 1977, first in European waters and since in many other countries' zones world wide.

The distant water fisheries for bottom fish have been virtually extinguished, and in our own case this effectively destroys the full fleet of traditional large trawlers, but the inshore and near-water fisheries should be given a highly profitable new lease of life, and some middle-water vessels should also have a stable future. New species also need some of the latter processing vessels previously sailing from the Humber ports.

The present "EEC pond" in the Atlantic has an area of 525,000 square nautical miles, of which the United Kingdom share is about 52 per cent; when Spain and Portugal are added, as well as Greenland, the total reaches 1,420,000 square nautical miles. By careful management and control it is probably not wishful thinking to suggest a maximum sustainable yield for this area of 8-10 million tonnes of fish each year, of which the UK food fish share, should certainly be the largest, mainly from above her 192,000 square nautical miles of continental shelf. Stable catches at these levels will surely provide secure livelihoods for our fishermen, but only if a rational CFP (Common Fisheries Policy) is evolved and enforced, so that the fish can be landed at prices acceptable on the market, remembering

London medical schools

From Dr Leonard Weiss

Sir, I am writing to express my amazement at news of the recommendation that Westminster Hospital should lose its radiology department and be downgraded to an annex of St Thomas's Hospital. This move will effectively destroy Westminster Hospital as a comprehensive cancer centre, in which patients are offered a full spectrum of diagnosis and treatment on an individual basis.

Loss of the radiology department means much more than loss of equipment and income. It is a major impact will be the effective loss of radiologists from the hospital, with consequent loss of input in making multidisciplinary therapeutic decisions. If these staff are not physically on the premises, then even if they are based nearby, they will not be used fully in a day-to-day consultative capacity, and patients with cancer will be the ultimate losers.

Whatever the future holds in cancer treatment, there is absolutely no question that at present and in at least the near future, irradiation is a therapeutic cornerstone. To deny any group easy, in-house access to radiotherapeutic equipment and radiotherapists is to deny patients

tree he had himself planted at Cowes in 1869. He set it in every morning. He was able to say that he had known Napoleon III personally, for he used to meet the Emperor daily on the front at Cowes and Napoleon always stopped to talk to him. He could also say that his grandfather had danced a quadrille with Marie Antoinette. Thus in 1785, four years before the death of the great-nephew, he performed a similar theatrical feat.

Her Majesty's great-grandfather fought at Fontenoy and, under Cumberland, at Culloden. Your obedient servant, JOHN COLVILLE, The Old Rectory, Stratfield Saye, Reading, Berkshire, March 11.

From Professor Gareth Morris
Sir, The great pianist Edwin Fischer told me that he specially enjoyed playing the music of Bach because his grandfather (born 1749) "was alive with him". Yours faithfully, GARETH MORRIS, 4 Alwyne Place, Canonbury, N1, March 10.

Everest high-fliers

From Mr Martin Latham
Sir, Charles Warren (March 11) wonders how far up Everest thoughts might go.

Some tell, who was on the expedition from which Mallory and Irvine disappeared, that in the expedition account (The Fight for Everest: 1924) of these birds following him up to 27,000 ft with unwavering tenacity. Yours faithfully, MARTIN LATHAM, 49 Scarsdale Villas, W8.

From Mr John Parker

Sir, In answer to the query raised by Dr Charles Warren (March 11) I would refer him to the remarkable

Hawks v doves?

From Lord Waldegrave
Sir, Mr Ronald Faux's article (March 12) about conflict between rock climbers and peregrine falcons interested me greatly. During the last 40 years, he told us, the New York police had "moved on with gunfire" the falcons nesting on the "decimated" New York's pigeons. The pigeons which perch on the heads and shoulders of the thirteenth-century statues on the West Front of Wells Cathedral, and even nest in their helmets and haloes, have, by their droppings, been responsible for much of the damage done to these statues, which will cost several million pounds to repair and conserve.

Lessons from Zimbabwe elections

From The Very Reverend C. A. Shaw

Sir, Today's letter (March 12) from my friend the Bishop of Mashonaland does justice neither to reason nor to the facts. His argument appears to be that an election is fair provided its results suit you. Otherwise it is the result of intimidation.

This is to stand the electoral process on its head. The people of Rhodesia recorded their vote. The international community deemed it fair and free. If now the white population do not like the result that is just too bad. Certainly no doubt exists in anybody else's mind as to whom the people of Rhodesia think best able to lead their country through the immediate years of independence.

The Bishop reflects unfortunately the prevailing white view. All is the fault of the British. It was a complaint I heard incessantly during my years there, it conveniently ignored the fact that it was they themselves who brought their house in ruins upon their heads—and by their own hands. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence was the original folly and a brutal civil war the costly consequence.

Rhodesia's task now surely is not reclamation but a national determination to unravel and expiate that unnecessary, tragic foolishness for which all races have paid so dearly. His comparison with Northern Ireland is equally false and misleading. IRA terrorists have if anything stiffened British will to refuse to be coerced rather than the truth used persistently to frighten the whites into line. It is yet again repeated, a Communist take-over. It was used to frighten the whites and it is now apparently being used to scare the country's black voters.

If it is the Soviets the Bishop fears should he not be glad Mr Nikomo came only third? For Mr Mugabe's bogeyman he should surely be looking further East? Incidentally, I do not think his Mashonaland will enjoy being called "Zimbabwe".

The Bishop's letter is an awful object-lesson on the effects UDI has had on white thinking. I note it was written on March 5. Perhaps, before rushing into print, it would have been wiser had he awaited Mr Mugabe's first broadcast and

'Gone for a soldier'

From Mr G. A. B. King

Sir, I am surprised that the letter from Lord Harding (March 12) is the only one of protest you have published to date following Monday night's BBC 2 broadcast of the programme *Gone for a Soldier*.

I have never served in his or her Majesty's forces and have no personal position to defend. As a citizen, however, I consider the programme to have been a travesty of the truth, an insult to professional and non-professional British soldiers living and dead and both offensive and subversive.

In despair I begin to wonder whether this nation deserves its servicemen. Yours faithfully, G. A. B. KING, Carrick Lodge, 4 Russell Road, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, March 12.

From Sir Robin Hooper

Sir, Mr Philip Donnellan is entitled to his views on the British Army (review, March 10); the BBC is entitled to broadcast them; and the brigades and parades are entitled to complain. In particular, it is not unreasonable for them to ask why it was decided to allot nearly two hours of peak viewing time to a programme which, with all respect to your reviewer this morning, and whatever its artistic merits, was totally partisan, mostly politically committed, and a really propagandist attack on the morale of those who are fighting and dying to hold the ring while the people

Social security frauds

From Mr Martin Stevens, MP, for Fulham (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Frank Field (March 6) attacks the Minister for Social Security for not answering the charges made against him by your Social Services Correspondent. As far as I understand her article, the Minister for convincing evidence that social security abuse was either widespread or, even assuming that it was, that it was necessary to take the measures the Minister has announced, is to increase the number of social security inspectors by one thousand.

Three weeks ago, DHSS officials carried out an investigation with the police at an unemployment benefit office in my constituency. They selected 137 people in a certain category and carried out checks. Of those selected, 42 were suspected of cheating and 18 were later convicted of obtaining money by deception.

In many cases, claimants were not living at given addresses; in other cases they were using more than one address and claiming benefits from a number of different social security offices. Following those checks, a further thirty applicants failed to sign on the following week.

I am not suggesting that this small sample is conclusive proof that social security abuse is widespread. Merely, that it gives some

Hey-day of blades

From Mr John Washington

Sir, Dr Tiffany (March 10) may not be aware of the current risks of carrying a penknife. My—undeclared—pocket knife was discovered by the metal detector at Rome Airport. I was recalled to the irate officer, my knife confiscated and sent to London in a shoe box in the hold.

I find the thought of a low-budget hijacking armed with a 60mm penknife quite refreshing. Yours faithfully, JOHN WASHINGTON, 2 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent.

From Mrs Dulcibel Jenkins-McKenzie

Sir, I am grateful for Bernard Levin's article (March 6) on Mallory and Irvine. My late husband John Jenkins and Nully Kretschmer have lain undisturbed within the depths of the Brenva face of Mont Blanc for some 30 years. The dismal thought that some enthusiast might interfere with their enviable resting place for whatever "scientific" reason dizzies me. Yours faithfully, DULCIBEL JENKINS-MCKENZIE, 69 Cornwall Gardens, SW7.

From Mr Miles Hudson

Sir, The almost universal euphoria that has followed Mr Mugabe's moderation in the wake of his overwhelming victory is yet another example of the wishful thinking which has bedevilled the Rhodesian scene for decades. At no stage has Mr Mugabe repudiated his Marxist beliefs, nor have any of his senior lieutenants. Of course it is in his interest to be moderate at this stage. Any other policy would lead to immediate disaster. His present posture is totally predictable: indeed he himself predicted it during the election campaign.

The question at issue is whether his current moderation is a tactical ploy in the eventual achievement of a Marxist state or whether he genuinely believes in a mixed economy for Zimbabwe. Sadly all the available evidence points to the former.

He may, indeed, change his mind when he sees the advantages of a measure of private enterprise or he may never be in the position of being able to move to a Marxist state without considerable economic and social disruption from which he may shrink. Those who think that Marxism does not work, and must certainly will not work in Africa, will hope that one of these two situations will develop.

But Mr Mugabe's present short-term attitudes have no relevance whatever to his long-term beliefs or those of his principal supporters. It is folly to imagine anything else—and we in Britain should be the last to underestimate the depth of the continuing commitment to Communism which intelligent men feel when they submit themselves to that all-embracing creed.

Yours faithfully, MILES HUDSON, The Priors Farm, Mattingley, Hampshire.

of Northern Ireland try to work out an acceptable future.

It must have given deep offence not only to minorities holding currently unfashionable views, but to much larger and more influential sections of opinion, notably to those who have served in the armed forces of the Crown and their relatives and to the Army itself.

However, young men will still, no doubt, go for a soldier; the Army will still survive; and its authorities will probably be wise to continue to leave it to others to comment on the views in which the makers of *Gone for a Soldier* have repaid them for the very full and generous co-operation which they were evidently given.

Yours faithfully, ROBIN HOOPER, Brook House, Egham, Kent.

From Miss K. M. Hewett

Sir, As a soldier's daughter I should like to thank Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton for his letter to *The Times* (March 12). He has written that which many like myself fervently feel. I remember too well my own father's courage and cheerfulness after wounds inflicted at X-pyres and on the Somme and who lived to suffer 51 years after 1918.

I also recall with deep gratitude those who gave their lives for their country. Yours truly, K. M. HEWETT, 24 Barn House, Helling, Rochester, Kent, March 12.

credence to the belief held, rightly or wrongly, by many people that this is in fact the case. If we are to spend £3m on one thousand additional inspectors, and they recover any substantial amounts by investigating abuses that, in my view, is money well spent.

This is so, not only because there is then more money in the kitty to spend on the genuine injustices and inconsistencies which appear to abound under the present system of welfare benefits—and Mr Field knows that I have supported him on a number of occasions in the Social Security Bill Standing Committee on such matters—but also because it is a good thing in itself: putting out abuse will restore confidence and respect in our welfare system because it will be seen that claimants cheating it will be caught and punished and that receipt of benefit does not depend on your ingenuity, but on genuine need.

I support the idea that we should do more to encourage take-up. Further, I agree with Mr Field that abuse is not limited to the social security system. Other areas include tax evasion and indeed ticket frauds on public transport.

We should proceed vigorously against all such abuse. But simply in point to other areas where people cheat the system does not of itself deny the legitimacy of taking such action in the field of social security. Yours, M. STEVENS, House of Commons.

Climbers' resting place

From Mrs Dulcibel Jenkins-McKenzie

Sir, I am grateful for Bernard Levin's article (March 6) on Mallory and Irvine. My late husband John Jenkins and Nully Kretschmer have lain undisturbed within the depths of the Brenva face of Mont Blanc for some 30 years. The dismal thought that some enthusiast might interfere with their enviable resting place for whatever "scientific" reason dizzies me. Yours faithfully, DULCIBEL JENKINS-MCKENZIE, 69 Cornwall Gardens, SW7.



Alfa-Nissan deal a 'disaster'

A joint manufacturing deal being negotiated between the Italian state-owned Alfa Romeo and Nissan, of Japan, would be a disaster, says Umberto Agnelli, managing director of Fiat, said in Rome yesterday after appearing before a government commission examining the problems of the Italian car industry.

The agreement, which still has to be approved by the Italian government, is believed to involve production of about 60,000 units a year of a new model in the one-litre range, for which Alfa would provide the engine and transmission, and Nissan the bodywork.

Fiat has made Alfa a counter offer, but Agnelli said Alfa's reaction was "negative".

Swiss jobless down

The number of unemployed in Switzerland declined to 8,644 at the end of February from 11,371 at the end of January and 14,239 in February last year, equal to 0.3 per cent of the working population.

Soviet steel imports

Japanese steel makers will export a total of 100,000 tonnes of seamless pipes to the Soviet Union in the first half of fiscal 1980 beginning in April.

Joint nuclear pact

China Light and Power and Guangdong Electric have reached tentative agreement to discuss the feasibility of a joint nuclear power plant to supply both Guangdong province and Hongkong with electricity.

Tokyo tariff cuts

The Japanese government will start to discuss soon ways to reduce tariffs on car parts imported from the United States to demonstrate its readiness to ease the current trade frictions.

German retail sales up

West German January retail sales rose 8 per cent in real terms over January, 1979, on a nominal basis, turnover rose 14 per cent in January against 1979.

Glass's Guide director says used cars are giving far better margins

Dealers 'obsessed with new car sales'

Car dealers are devoting too much of their time and resources to the cut-price battle for new sales at the expense of higher profits in used cars, says Michael Lacey, director of Glass's Guide, said yesterday. The Guide is the salesman's monthly "bible" on used car prices and is not available to the public.

Under pressure from manufacturers, the dealers are discounting so aggressively that the profit margin on three new cars sold to business buyers is often only equal to one low mileage used car, he added.

There is no discount battle to worry about on used cars, and dealers would do well to remember this. Last year too many dealers turned away part exchange buyers who then disposed of their cars privately. We estimate that used cars retailed by the motor trade fell by 12 per cent last year when new car sales reached an all-time record", Mr Lacey said.

His comments follow an analysis of the trade's prospects which he wrote for the latest issue of Motor Trade Exchange, the journal of the Motor Agents Association, where he reported that the used car market "went soft" from the middle of last year. By October many dealers were frantically trying to reduce used stock even if it meant selling to other dealers at "distress prices".

As a result all prices fell sharply. "Sellers had to learn the hard way that if they hoped to solve their own used car stock problems by passing their cars to other dealers, then a price had to be paid for the privilege", he said.

However pressure to reduce stocks has eased since December and prices have steadied. New sales are forecast to fall by at least 200,000 from last year's record of 1.7 million units. But there are indications that the pressure of inflated new prices will increase the number of motorists trading up for a better used car instead of a new one.

With another 500,000 cars expected on the road this year because of fewer scrappings, Mr Lacey urges dealers to cash in on this remaining growth sector.

Turning to the motor industry in general and BL in particular, he says 1979 may have marked the watershed in its fortunes with the political and economic climates combining to allow management to say "enough is enough". For the first time in many years management were facing up to the unions on the right to manage and in the rejection of unrealistic pay demands.

"The outcome is of immense importance to the whole nation. Do we at last mend our ways or continue down the road of stagnation."

dreary Luddite path of overmanaging, dispirited, unproductive performance?" he asked.

Even if there is a real change of heart throughout the motor industry this year, with not a dispute in sight, he suggests we can expect little in the way of miracles. Total car production in Britain will only reach 1.05 million units or what Volkswagen, Renault, Peugeot and Fiat produce individually.

He is equally pessimistic about halting the rocketing sales of imports and in a swipe at Sir Michael Edwards' "Buy British" campaign, says: "It serves little purpose to berate the customer for his lack of patriotism."

"It would be nice to hope that the pendulum might begin to swing back towards British-made cars but all the indications suggest a further advance by foreign imports to at least 57.5 per cent this year. This compares with 56.3 per cent last year. Mr Lacey insists that this is a key year for BL. Only two years ago its minimum target for production in excess of 800,000 cars and last year it was down to 500,000. "If they can do no better in 1980, then pruning the labour force by 25,000 will resolve nothing in the long term", he said.

Clifford Webb

Sony commitment to expanding production in Wales

By Bill Johnstone

The production of 2,000,300 Preset television sets, and an increase in overall production at its Welsh factory, is the current commitment of the Sony Corporation, as described by the company's co-founder and chairman, Mr Akio Morita. Mr Morita, speaking in London yesterday, also predicted that the technology currently being used in the business environment would soon be introduced into the home.

That philosophy is reflected in Sony's immediate plans to concentrate a substantial part of its future energies in developing the business and institutional side of its markets. These at present contribute to one-third of its annual turnover.

Sony's presence in word processing and office machinery is becoming prominent around the world, and its share in the American office dictating equipment market has grown to nearly 15 per cent.

But the focus of Sony's attention yesterday was in the launch of its latest model of video-recorder which is designed around the Betamax system developed by the corporation itself.



Mr Akio Morita: business technology must be adapted for the home.

Sony is one of the three companies competing for dominance in a market where the consumer is still suffering from what many dealers are beginning to call "technofear"—fear of commitment to purchasing anything in case the technology changes. The other two systems are the VHS and Philips.

Mr Morita conceded that the VHS system was a major competitor to the Sony one, but that the company had been conducting negotiations with another manufacturer with a view to standardization. He declined to name the manufacturer.

On Sony's development of the video disc, a large part of its marketing will be devoted to the institutional field where the number of copies of a particular film can be measured in thousands, so making the cost of using a disc cheaper compared to the cost of copying on to cassette.

Mr Morita was optimistic about the video market, despite the fact that, in Japan, he believes, the point is just about to be reached when the market will explode. That figure he quotes as 5 per cent saturation of all households. In the United Kingdom the comparable concentration at present is between 1 and 2 per cent, so it may take more than five years to develop to the 5 per cent ceiling.

Of the future, Mr Morita concedes, as many Japanese businessmen have before him, that the point may come when his country's chief export could be capital and technology.

Engineers' pay up by 20 per cent last year

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Editor

Professional mechanical engineers gained pay rises of more than 20 per cent during 1979, according to a survey conducted by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in January and published by the institution yesterday.

Average salary of fellows and members (the main professional grades) of the institution in January was £9,800, and that of graduate and student members was £6,800. On an age basis, the biggest rises went to engineers in their early 50s, who gained increases of about 23 per cent.

The best paid type of work for mechanical engineers, the survey shows, is general management in private industry. Worst paid are those in development and design who are not managers. The former, for members and fellows of the institution, are paid at least £12,500; the latter were hard pressed to earn £7,500.

The best-paying sector for mechanical engineers was the power resources industry (coal, oil and water), where fellows and members of the institution were paid an average of £11,110. The worst-paid sector for these grades of membership was that of universities and polytechnics, where the average was £8,040.

In general management, the range of salaries is from £10,000 to £16,000 in the private sector, with a £12,500 average (assessed independently of age). In the public sector, general management pays £9,500 to £14,250, with an average of £11,530, on the same basis. In each case the relevant membership grades are those of fellow and member.

In general, the average private-sector salary (age-independent) for members (and fellows) is £900 more than that in the public sector.

Analysed in terms of age groups, the highest average salary reported in the survey is £12,000 for engineers (members and fellows) aged 50 to 54 in the chemical and allied industry.

Industrial progress 'more rewarding'

A progressive improvement in industrial performance through the 1980s is a more feasible and more rewarding prospect than insistence on change at the cost of provoking a degree of industrial unrest which would subsequently lead to the slow decline seen in the 1970s, according to Sir Michael Clapham, chairman of B.M.I.

In his annual statement, he says the last Budget put the onus of improving performance in a more responsive environment squarely on the shoulders of industry's managers.

"However, we must not be too impatient. National work practices and attitudes developed over many years will not be radically changed in 12 months, particularly in 12 months of low growth and high inflation."

In his statement, Sir Michael says that in general, and sometimes in difficult circumstances, industrial relations have been good "and employees have shown a realistic understanding of the company's need to deliver good quality products on time and at competitive costs."

"Much hard and constructive work goes into making and selling products having a total value of over £600m."

He congratulates "those who have contributed... to the virtual doubling of our export revenues over the past four years."

The chairman reports that cash generated by operations during the year, at £39m, fell short of requirements by "only £4m" which was covered by short-term borrowings.

Investment in fixed assets was £25m and working capital rose by £7m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Misunderstanding over relative benefits of thermal reactors

From Mr R. A. Flint
Sir, The letter to the Editor by Professor G. L. Bainbridge, and others published on March 4 under the heading "Why AGR nuclear power system is safer and less costly" contains a number of inaccurate and misleading statements which, regrettably, can only add to the confusion of your readers interested in this topic.

A comprehensive and detailed assessment of thermal reactors, including AGR and PWR, has been carried out by the National Nuclear Corporation and a report of this work "The Choice of Thermal Reactor Systems" was published in 1977. An examination of this document by Professor Bainbridge would perhaps have avoided some of the misunderstandings evident in his letter. But in the absence of this, the following observations may be helpful to Professor Bainbridge and his colleagues at the Energy Centre.

The reference to reactor operators having only two

minutes to make correct decisions following any loss of coolant accident in a PWR is incorrect. It is an essential design requirement that for any type of reactor built in the United States, operator action is required for at least 10 minutes following an initiating fault. In the United Kingdom and Germany the prescribed time without operator intervention is 30 minutes.

Any action necessary within these limits of time are dealt with by automatic controls. If one considers a wider safety perspective it is important to appreciate that the design of any PWR power station built in the United Kingdom will have to conform to the same stringent safety criteria as apply to the latest AGRs.

In the case of temperature excursions in PWRs any temporary increase, evaporation or loss of coolant causes the power of the reactor to be reduced. Indeed, this is such a strong effect that for most postulated PWR faults the reactor would shut itself

even if the neutron-absorbent control rods failed to do so. This means that the self-protecting nature of the PWR is directly reflected in increased uranium costs for the PWR. This is a case.

Differences in operating conditions and characteristics greatly reduce this. With full fuel reprocessing uranium requirements for PWRs over its lifetime is 10 per cent higher than for the AGR. On the other hand, with no reprocessing of uranium requirements for the AGR are 8 per cent less for the than is needed for the PWR. Yours faithfully, R. A. FLINT, General Manager, Nuclear Power Company, Cambridge Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire LE8 3LH.

Depression's lessons

From Mr John Mills

Sir, Mr Holloway of the Economic Research Council bases his support (March 6) for Mrs Thatcher's policies on an incorrect appreciation of what happened in the 1930s and since 1945.

The financial collapse of 1929-32 was centred on the United States and Professor (now Lord) Robbins has shown in "The Great Depression", written in 1934, that this was not caused by a "deliberate curtailment of the supply of money". The supply of money in the United States of America increased as fast as output between 1926 and 1929. Prices were stable. Wages increased by only 2 per cent.

There was deflation in the United Kingdom because sterling was overvalued. Money was dear because the deficit in the balance of payments had to be financed by attracting short-term funds to London.

Rising output brought rising profits in the United States and between 1926 and 1929 the velocity of circulation of money increased by no less than 40 per cent. Professor Robbins attributed the collapse to the decision by the Federal Reserve to raise the discount rate to 6 per cent to relieve the pressure on the Bank of England by lowering interest rates in 1927-28 instead of raising them to check the boom before it got out of hand.

There was no shortage of money in the United Kingdom after the collapse. The nominal value increased and the real

value increased even faster as prices fell. The rate on three month's Bills fell from 5.30 per cent in 1929 to 0.57 per cent in 1933.

Mr Holloway is equally mistaken in his reference to "expansionary" 1945-54. The money supply increased a little faster than output after the war, but between 1949 and 1961 the two were level pegging even though prices rose by nearly 60 per cent, contrary to all monetarist theory.

The very high rate of inflation in recent years has not been accompanied by an increase in the money supply. The relationship has not been stable and so far no evidence has been produced to show that the direction of causality flows in only one direction. Money is a commodity and it would indeed be odd if its price was affected only by the supply. We need to look at the demand and how much of the demand is productive.

The lessons of the inter-war period suggest that our decline will continue until our monetary and exchange rate policies are reversed, as they were in 1931 as a result of a U-turn by an essentially Conservative government.

Yours faithfully, JOHN MILLS, Secretary, Campaign for a Competitive Exchange Rate, 72 Albert Street, London NW1 7NR, March 11.

Poor quality of record production

From Mr Peter R. Hodg

Sir, With regard to your "Music industry's rhythm" (March 10), it is only the rhythm which has changed in the music. The descending level of for major record companies could not doubt be responsible for the quality of the record produced.

Created a quality fault does, Mr P.R. Hodg, nearly all "Pop" single in the music. The "pop" single, which every record company is sure to produce, is a sure sign of a declining pop music. If the quality of the production of record companies is to be improved, so would the quality of the record produced. The record companies claim that these faults are inherent in the vinyl—prove the vinyl to I say.

Incidentally, I have purchased a record which is "A digital" but that too still all the faults of the batch of long-playing all yours faithfully, PETER R. HODGES, 3 Chaire Court, 9 Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 2AA, March 11.

Muddled thinking on capital tax

From Mr T. M. Holmes

Sir, Dr Bracewell-Milnes criticises (March 4) Adrienne Gleason's article on capital taxation but seems to me guilty of some muddled thinking on capital gains tax. He asserts that tapering is logical because, in his opinion, the longer an asset is held, the less its resemblance to income. An asset would not ordinarily, if ever, resemble income but I take him to mean that the economic increment accruing on the disposal of an asset loses its character as income the longer it takes to mature. I fail to see the logic of that.

I suggest the more logical proposition is that all gains are a form of income. It has been argued, however, that a gain accruing over a long period should be taxed more lightly to compensate for the bunching effect of bringing it all into one year. I think that was one of the reasons for having a relatively low fixed rate of 30 per cent (the standard rate of income tax was 41.25 per cent in 1965-66).

The real problem remains the effect of inflation on the computation of such income/gains. Only indexation can properly counter that, tapering is an illogical and wholly unsatisfactory solution. But simplicity ought to be the keynote of any solution and I would therefore advocate further progress along the road started on in 1978—increased exemption thresholds—and supported by Mr Bevis in his letter of March 4. A cut in the rate also seems justified.

Yours faithfully, T. M. HOLMES, Rutland House, The Gowan, Sutton on the Forest, York, YO6 1DL, March 6.

BL plea for patriotism calls the wrong tune

From Mr John Martin

Sir, British Leyland is currently exhorting the public to buy all things British, especially motor cars. Its truck subsidiary trades under the name of Leyland with no mention of British and its current television advertising is to music from Wagner's Lohengrin. Does this not seem rather incongruous? Would not music by a British composer be a more appropriate background? The obvious choice would seem to be Elgar, unless it is thought his music is unacceptable on political grounds.

Yours faithfully, J. MARTIN, 57 Tycehurst Hill, Loughton, Essex, March 10.

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT GROUP IN 1979

	1979	1978	% Change
Profit before tax	£m 22.3	£m 18.6	+12.6%
Earnings per share	8.71p	7.45p	+16.9%
Dividend per share	4.25p	3.60p	+18.1%
Ordinary shareholders' funds	£m 110.8	£m 102.0	+8.6%
Net tangible assets per share	83.4p	76.8p	+8.6%

- * Profit much above what could have been predicted at outset of year. Balance sheet one of great strength.
- * Most haulage companies improved on previous year result despite 1979 driver's strike.
- * Warehousing companies had a good year after a difficult start. Profits of cold stores in line with previous year.
- * Plant hire companies produced record trading profits.
- * Export packing and industrial removal services had a buoyant year.
- * Lighthouse business of Thames & General Lighthouse Limited sold.
- * Profits of Dutch transport companies substantially increased but strength of sterling reduced impact on Group results.
- * Increase in profits of Australian companies also eroded by strength of sterling and weakness of Australian dollar.
- * Signs of some decline from intense activity of 1979 but results to date establish sound base for what may be a difficult year for industry.

Full report and accounts available after 2 April 1980 from the Secretary, Transport Development Group Limited, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SR.

United Biscuits

FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, SIR HECTOR LAING

1979 was a very challenging year. Profits before tax at £43.7 million were £1.5 million higher than those for 1978.

Significant factors affecting these results were:

United Kingdom

The road haulage dispute which adversely affected all areas of the business.

The increased rate of Value Added Tax which resulted in a temporary fall in volume of the affected products which account for about 40% of our UK turnover.

The continued high level of marketing investment necessary to develop our frozen food and fast food businesses.

United States of America

Keble's profit, after an excellent first half, flattened out in the second half, compared with the same period in the previous year when margins were exceptionally high. In addition, the second half of 1979 bore the cost of very heavy investment in new product launches.

Specialty Brands, which joined the Group in June 1979, exceeded the pre-tax profit forecast for the year of \$6.1 million by \$0.3 million.

Interest

Heavy capital investment in the UK and USA, the acquisition of Specialty Brands and high interest rates raised our net interest costs from £3.8 million to £6.3 million.

Corporate Objectives

Although we have failed to meet our corporate objectives in respect of profit margin on sales and return on capital employed, this was almost entirely due to our profit decline in the first half of the year. In the second half we achieved a pre-tax profit increase of £3.9 million or 16.7% over the corresponding period in 1978.

'Real World'

In the circumstances our profit performance in 1979 can be regarded as reasonable. However, the above figures are measured in historical accounting terms. In the present inflationary conditions I believe it is more realistic to

present our results on a current cost basis in the belief that they provide a more realistic reflection of a company's performance. For too long industry has deluded itself with the misleading impression of profitability given by historical accounting which, in a time of high inflation, bears little relation to reality. Accordingly we have given more prominence to presenting our results on a current cost basis. These show that profit before taxation for 1979 would be £34.1 million (1978 £34.7m) and that dividends would be covered 2.7 times (1978 3.3 times).

Outlook

I welcome the freedom from regulation given to industry by the Government in the UK, and wholeheartedly support their determination to conquer inflation. However, the measures required to cure the disease mean that there will be little or no growth in the UK economy in 1980, or in the United States, where similar problems exist. Nevertheless, as I have said before, people must eat, and we have a broad range of products in both

PRELIMINARY CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 1979

	CURRENT COST		HISTORICAL COST	
	1979	1978	1979	1978
Turnover	£m 791.0	£m 703.8	£m 791.0	£m 703.8
Trading Profit	37.4	36.5	50.0	46.0
Interest	8.3	3.8	6.3	3.8
Gearing Adjustment	3.0	2.0	—	—
	3.3	1.8	—	—
Profit before taxation	34.1	34.7	43.7	42.2
Taxation	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.4
Profit after taxation	26.3	27.3	35.9	34.8
Extraordinary items and minority interests	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.2
Profit attributable to shareholders	25.2	25.1	34.8	32.6
Dividends	9.5	7.7	9.5	7.7
Undistributed profit	15.7	17.4	25.3	24.9
Earnings per share	10.2p	10.9p	14.0p	13.8p

Note: The current cost trading profit and gearing adjustment are determined in accordance with the proposals contained in ED24. Current cost and historical cost trading profits may be reconciled as follows:

	1979	1978
Historical cost trading profit	£m 50.0	£m 46.0
Current cost adjustments:		
Additional depreciation	8.7	7.1
Additional cost of sales	4.5	2.7
Monetary working capital	(0.6)	(0.3)
	12.6	9.5
Current cost trading profit	37.4	36.5

* Includes the adjustment in respect of seasonal stock purchases.

United Biscuits

The Annual Report will be posted to shareholders on Tuesday 15th April. If you are not a shareholder but wish to obtain a copy, please complete and return the coupon to: The Registrars, The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, 31 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AB.

Name _____
Address _____
ITM3

Battle lines at Lonrho

British Petroleum Operations Not market

United Biscuits A 'rights' for investment

Despite a better than expected second half which pushed up full year profits after the opening setback from £42.2m to £43.7m, profits growth next year looks unlikely to be more than a tenth leaving little room for any earnings growth after the share issue.

for employment; in the man-made fibres industry, for example, a restructuring programme carried out under the auspices of the European Commission has failed to prevent a

balance of Britain's trade in manufactured goods, and for about 17 per cent of manufacturing investment in the United Kingdom.

chairman, blamed the reduction on "reduced forecast demand for chemicals and the inadequate levels of cash flow and of profitability".

The "capacity gap" has never been as high as 19 pc

John Huxley

John Huxley

The 'loss leader' battle goes to the courts

The lowest margin which Comer's advertised prices for Hotpoint products allow at present, according to Mr. Graham Morris of Hotpoint, is "below 7 per cent". Hotpoint would be within its legal rights to deny Comer supplies immediately, he claims, and it is only seeking a court declaration first "to strengthen our hand".

Mr Chaim Schreiber, who heads both Horpoot and the furniture company which bears his name, has long been one of the price-cutters' most implacable enemies, believing that independent dealers are the best base for British-branded products.

Technology

Competitors line up for the switch to PABX

Bill Johnstone

His invention was able to route calls to his office without the intervention of manual operation. The first exchange

divided into two distinct systems: those with a capacity for up to a hundred extension (lines) and those able to handle more than a hundred. The smaller have largely been the province of the Post Office, which, even in the old technology, leased a system to small businesses.

The new designs incorporate almost every new development available in the electronics industry. Systems already approved or which are in the process of being approved say

But the arrival of microprocessors, digital technologies and the compact designs of the late seventies has made electronic switching systems a reality.

ITT, Pye, Plessey, Thor Ericsson—all of which manufacture PABX systems—Reliance and Telephone Rentals which are suppliers. Rowever the market is controlled. Any equipment like PABX which is connected to a public network is subject to the control of the Post Office.

using a speech or data signal converted from an analog waveform to a series of digital pulses, it can allot the free telecommunication channels in the call without the need for having a channel for each extension. The allocation system is called multiplexing.

have been given approval.



Business Diary: Enter three Teddy boys • Radiation slickness?

is known for his debunk-
of "crowding out"—the
question that public sector
units are funded only at the
expense of drying up funds for
private investment. He says this
only happen ever in theory
under conditions which are so
extreme and rare as to be of
practical significance.



Hollywood

"Poor old Muhammad Ali, trapped into another ruinous fight by the United States Internal Revenue. Their men look like butterflies and sting like bees."

lady" has been not only to Downpour but to see the French Super-Phenix commercial fast reactor. Others who have been on the UKAEA's charter plane service north are the Energy Secretary, David Steel, Scottish National Party ERM MP Winnie Ewing, and latest but not least, today's visitor, British design head for the American pressurized water reactor at Three Mile Island. Nor until the "anti" lobby becomes as persuasive as the nuclearists—or we have our own Three Mile Island—will be the question, whether we want more nuclear power at all rather than what sort?

Morris, who joins the association in June, will have more to do there than bend the ear of his present master, Trade Secretary John Nott.

How many people are directly employed in the jar-jlung empire of Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, quail hunter and assiduous coot cutter? MPs put the question recently. Back has come the

...is provided by CANTAR

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Allen - the Man in
 Representing Off
 America - the Man
 Founder - George
 Londoners and
 New York, 650 Park

Box 8-20121 Milano, Italy
 Box 327-3-10508 Buenos
 Aires
 Box 9-5 Frankfurt am Main
 Box 84 London NW5 6BA 38
 Avenue N 20019

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Anglo American Investment Trust Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Preliminary Profit Announcement and Notice of Final Dividend on the Ordinary Shares

The following are the estimated results of the company for the year ending March 31 1980, and the actual results for the year ended March 31 1979.

	Year ended 31.3.80 R100's	Year ended 31.3.79 R000's
Investment income	91 863	80 098
Interest earned	354	633
	92 217	80 731
Deduct:		
Administration and other expenses	1 115	875
Provision for taxation	130	251
	1 245	1 126
Net profit after taxation	90 972	79 605
Preference dividend	300	303
	90 672	79 305
Equity earnings	90 672	79 305
Extraordinary item—Surplus on realisation of investments	13 945	—
	104 617	79 305
Deduct:		
Interim dividend No. 79 of 230 cents a share	23 000	23 000
Final dividend No. 80 of 630 cents a share	63 000	52 000
	86 000	75 000
Transfer to general reserve	18 000	4 000
	104 000	79 000
	617	305
Unappropriated profit from previous year	3 533	3 228
	4 150	3 533
Unappropriated profit March 31 1980	4 150	3 533
Number of ordinary shares in issue	10 000 000	10 000 000
Earnings per ordinary share (before extraordinary item)—cents	907	795
Dividends per ordinary share—cents	890	750
Notes:		
1. Particulars of the company's listed investments are as follows:		
	*12.3.80 R000's	31.3.79 R000's
Market value	990 792	805 112
Book value	89 566	46 411
Appreciation	901 226	758 701

* The last practical date before publication of these results.

2. Changes in investments: The company has sold its investment of 590 825 shares in Anglo American Industrial Corporation Limited and purchased 2 274 100 deferred shares in De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, increasing its holding in that company to 87 136 400 deferred shares.

3. Diamond sales: The company has substantial interests both in De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited and in the diamond trading companies. Sales by the Central Selling Organisation for the year ended December 31 1979 amounted to R2 192 million (R2 219 million), equivalent to US dollars 2 588 million (dollars 2 552 million).

4. Diamond price increase: The price of rough gem diamonds weighing more than one carat marketed by the Central Selling Organisation was increased with effect from February 18 1980. The increase varied according to quality and size. The effect will be an overall increase in the price of diamonds sold by the Central Selling Organisation of approximately 12 per cent.

Final dividend
Dividend No. 80 of 630 cents per ordinary share (1979: 520 cents), being the final dividend for the year ending March 31 1980, has been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on March 28 1980. This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 230 cents a share declared on August 28 1979, makes a total of 860 cents a share for the year ending March 31 1980 (1979: 750 cents).

The ordinary share transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from March 29 to April 11 1980, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about April 24 1980. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on April 15 1980 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency provided that any such request is received at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries on or before March 28 1980.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 14.9375 per cent. The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries, Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 82 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001 and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

General
It is anticipated that the forty-fourth annual report of the company in respect of the year ending March 31 1980 will be despatched to members on or about May 13 1980.
Johannesburg
March 14 1980.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Oil sector leads recovery by equities

After a hesitant start, dealers managed to apply the brake to the latest slide in the market with the help of an eventful session among oils.

However, despite the firmer tone, trading remains pitifully thin with only certain sectors and special situations being able to hold investors' interest.

Gifts continued to mark time and, as yet, there is no sign of the run-up to the Budget being predicted by a one or two share values. Jobbers were again in a cautious mood yesterday which was not helped by United Biscuits' cash-call to shareholders for £24m.

After Wednesday's tumble in share values, jobbers were again in a cautious mood yesterday which was not helped by United Biscuits' cash-call to shareholders for £24m.

But it was the "brilliant" figures from Ultramar accompanied by 100 per cent scrip which finally helped to swing the market the other way.

Buyers soon stepped into the arena with BP becoming a target just ahead of the figures. Jobbers reported some fairly heavy trade, mainly from the institutions which helped to dry-up the large selling orders from the United States which had been evident all week.

In the meantime, trading elsewhere remained thin, although the tone was definitely firmer.

Gifts had another quiet trading session, with the pattern much the same as the rest of the week. Prices held fairly steady, but if they showed any sign of weakness the buyers moved in although not in any great scale. This is how most dealers expect it to remain at least until after the Budget.

As a result, long drifted after a confident start, but recovered at the close to finish unchanged in most cases.

Shorts witnessed a few buyers which enabled them to finish at the top with rises of around £3/16.

Leading industrialists took their cue from the returns to favour among the oils with ICI recovering 8p to 370p after its bearish annual report. But Turner and Newall's disappointing full-year figures on Wed-

nesday cost it another 2p to 108p.

Elsewhere, the rises were more modest. Unilever rose 3p to 440p, Glaxo 4p to 250p, Courtauld 2p to 70p and Becton 1p to 122p. But it was enough to show some sort of recovery in the F.T. Index, which after opening 3.3 down, went on to close with a net gain on the day of 2.1 at 447.9.

Furniture retailers Courts (Furnishers) seem to have lagged behind the sector recently. The shares at 90p stand at a big discount to the 185p net asset value and if the bid to enforce enforcement of all shares gets through Parliament, Courts with its non voters could roar ahead.

Nevertheless, it was the continued return of confidence in oils which enabled the run-around. The majors came in for a further round of buying enticed by the full-year figures from BP which, at £1.6bn, were bang on target. This pushed the share price up 16p on overnight levels, after starting the day 4p lower at 348p.

Ultramar's doubled profits achievement and 1-for-1 scrip was another leading light which was just the tonic sought by most investors. The shares became eagerly sought and finished up the most actively traded stock as the price jumped 10p to 455p. But in vestors' enthusiasm was not confined to just these two. Shell closed 4p up at 380p accompanied by Barmah 4p to 215p, Tricentral 4p to 292p and Laxmo 10p to 455p.

The second-liners had a quieter session of late but market men were still pleased with the outcome. Viking remained steady at 1015p, following the counter bid from Sun 4p the United States earlier in the week, as did Stephens which closed at 620p.

Aras Energy continued to lose ground reflecting its cash-call to shareholders, being 6p to 355p.

In shipping, hopes of a further bid from C. Y. Tung of 400p lifted Furness Withy 5p to 376p, but news that bid talks at Howard Tenes had broken down clipped 7p from the shares returning from suspension at 75p.

Also on the bid front, shares of Status Discount were suspended at 69p as MFI tumbled 4p to 85p and W. H. Smith fell 3p to 148p. Both are rumoured to be in the hands of the same bidder.

W. E. Turner also recovered from suspension 33p higher at 32p following an agreed bid from J. Heyworth, 1p easier at 68p.

Maple recovered an initial

fall of 3p, to close unchanged at 27p after reports that it was still in talks with its mystery bidder. Vega, a speculative rumour that an announcement on a cross-channel rail link is about to be made succeeded in boosting Channel Tunnel 70p to 230p, as speculative interest also helped V. J. Lovell 5p to 115p and Royal Worcester 10p to 210p.

News that the offer from Rastro Investments of 5p to indicate that Gulf Stream sources' 10 per cent of the North West Dome gas may well value the company £10 a share. Latest news show that the field is producing 53.8m cu ft of gas a day, a tent to the world's largest, the Groningen. The shares 10p to 290p yesterday.

Electricians had a nervous appearance, but still a sadly neglected with very trading. Rascal took a further away from its 200p brink, rising 1p to 209p as improved 3p to 374p. M&P encountered 31 profit-taking 4p to 185p as did M&P's own at 140p after the man's bullish annual statement earlier in the week.

Gesteaux "A" were a after Thursday's press, man, rising 3p to 79p.

Mining shares were nervous on the latest of the bullion price, down \$355.5 an ounce, which increased tension with miners afraid that their profits might soon be all this led for an extremely sensitive session as price throughout the list.

Mining financially came further pressure with the decline in precious metals. Cons Gold falling 20p to RTZ 13p to 373p and De D'rd \$5 1/2 lower at \$84 1/2 burg dropped another 25p.

Equity turnover on the was £110.513m (1979: £110.513m) according to the Telegraph, were Ultramar, Shell, B.A.T., Barmah, Rascal, GEC and Turner.

Maple recovered an initial

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Schroders raises dividend

By Roman Eisenstein Banking Correspondent

Schroders, the merchant banking group, yesterday disclosed profits of £6.6m after tax and transfer to inner reserves of its banking subsidiary. This compares with £4.94m in 1978.

The dividend has been lifted by 35 per cent to 17.4p a share and the board proposes a one-for-one scrip issue by the capitalisation of £7.85m from the group's reserves. The relevant resolutions will be put to an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders. The new shares will not rank for last year's final dividend.

Profits from banking have increased from £3.85m to £4.6m with most of the increase coming from the banking subsidiary in the United States. Although profits from banking operations in Britain and Switzerland showed some increase, they were held back by higher costs and tighter margins.

Non-banking profits almost doubled from £971,000 to £1.69m.

Options

The traded options market saw a little more activity yesterday, with the total number of contracts rising from 540 to 690.

There was interest in BP, with 208 contracts on its results, while ICI saw 72 contracts. Consolidated Gold Fields and RTZ continued on the downward path, following the fall in metals prices, producing 37 and 37 contracts respectively.

Cadbury Schweppes Limited

A YEAR OF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT BY SIR ADRIAN CADBURY, CHAIRMAN

	1979 £m	1978 £m
Group sales	1,006.0	1,012.7
Trading profit	70.7	62.0
Group profit before tax	57.3	48.2
Taxation	17.8	18.5
Dividends	14.3	12.6
Profit retained	23.2	3.6

- * We have achieved the objectives set last year.
- * Material improvement in pre-tax profits — up 18.9%.
- * Margins improved and return on operating assets raised.
- * North America became largest overseas operation.
- * Main UK improvement from drinks; good increases from all other divisions.
- * Canadian production and sales picking up and 1979 loss should be eliminated this year.
- * Investment increased in marketing and research & development.
- * Much better placed to meet economic problems of 1980 following programme of concentration and rationalization.

Cadbury Schweppes Limited, 1-10 Connaught Place, London W2 2EX

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*Quango: Quasi autonomous non governmental organisation.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Support promised for investigation

boards of Blue Circle Industries and Armitage Stanleys yesterday that they will give "full and complete" cooperation to a Monopolies Commission investigation of the proposed merger of the companies, the hope of resolving the dispute as soon as practicable.

Stores

ident the annual meeting of Household Stores Ltd, the chairman reported trading for a few weeks a second quarter was somewhat flat but taking into consideration the present economic conditions, he was confident that the half-year results at the end of March would show a considerable increase in profits.

sure the future growth and they are continually investigating suitable opportunities to increase the number of stores. They are also considering very closely possible acquisitions.

Sutton Water offer over twice covered

Sutton District Water's offer for sale by tender of £3m 10p per cent redeemable preference stock, 1983, attracted applications for £7.24m of stock. The lowest price to receive a partial allotment was £98.81. The average price obtained was £98.98.

Dealings will start today.

Assam Trading plans to go into property

Assam Trading (Holdings) Limited ("ATH") has agreed conditionally to acquire Learmonth Property Investment and Property Properties. Following the run-down of ATH's Indian interests, ATH's main interest at present is a 38.27 per cent shareholding in Learmonth and Co. The directors have been considering ways in which to develop ATH which would benefit the members of the company and also balance the company's dependence on the holding in Learmonth and Co. It was felt that ATH's best prospect lay in property and property development in which certain directors have knowledge and experience.

The total value of the consideration to be paid by ATH is £2.34m, of which £1.88m is attributable to Learmonth and Co. £457,500 to Country. The consideration for the purchase of the ordinary share capital of both companies will be satisfied

by the issue of 3,696,700 new "B" shares of 10p each of ATH. The consideration for the purchase of 100,000 convertible participating preference shares of Country will be £130,000 in cash.

The capital of Learmonth is owned by Broadland Properties, a company which is controlled by two directors of ATH, Mr John Malcolm Guthrie and Mr John Guthrie, and their associates. An extraordinary general meeting will be held and the votes attaching to the beneficial stockholding in ATH of these two directors and members associated with them amounting to 184,897 "A" stock units and 327,521 "B" stock units (representing in aggregate 55.6 per cent of the voting capital) will not be exercised on the resolution relating to the acquisition of Learmonth. If the acquisitions are approved, Broadland and associates will hold 64.8 per cent of the voting capital of ATH.

LMS's \$12m property sale in Canada

London Merchant Securities has completed the sale, for \$12.4m (£4.75m) in cash, of a property in Toronto, Canada, which has been held as an investment for 19 years. The price produces an appreciable surplus over book cost and reinvestment of the proceeds will serve to enhance significantly group income.

Refuge Assurance pays more

Last year, net profits, after tax, of Refuge Assurance rose from £2.08m to £2.47m. The total gross dividend is being

raised from 13.33p to 15.14p. Premium income in the industrial branch was up from £31.78m to £41.35m, in the ordinary branch from £17.62m to £19.75m, while fire and accident was up from £5.92m to £8.58m.

Best-ever first half for Nelson David

Reporting a 75 per cent improvement in pretax profit to a record £84,000 in the first half to September 30, 1979, Mr David Cooper, chairman of Nelson David Ltd, says the directors are optimistic that the 12-month total will not be less than last year's peak £169,198.

Turnover of Nelson David—new and used car and commercial vehicle distributors and repairers in England and Wales—expanded by 18 per cent to £4.95m. The directors point out that although provision has again been made, no corporation tax was payable on the profits for the year to March 31, 1979. They consider that owing to the availability of stock relief and losses brought forward, it is unlikely that corporation tax will become payable for the year to March 31, 1980.

Back to profits at Newey Group

Smallware manufacturers, Newey Group, managed to achieve a profit, before tax, of £243,000 last year, against 1978's loss of £396,000. Turnover rose from £13.48m to £15.26m. There is no ordinary dividend; all the ordinary capital is held by William Prym-Werke.



Photograph by John Manning

Mr G. R. Chandler, chairman and managing director of Henlys, said at the annual general meeting that trading had picked up since the turn of the year.

However, he added, the interim figures, taking account of the poor start to the year, would not by any means approach those of the corresponding six months.

Mr Chandler is pictured (right above) with Mr D. A. Corp, a director.

Short-term borrowing rates were still causing

concern, said Mr Chandler although the financial and sales support package recently presented by BL to the network would help.

The group, he said, had an important property disinvestment programme in hand and about £1m had already been realised.

"Peculiar finance charges played a significant part in our results," said Mr Chandler, "and, in common with the rest of British industry, we can only hope for some alleviation in the near future."

Restro wins bid for Polly Peck

By Our Financial Staff

Restro Investments, the Jersey-based private group, has succeeded in its takeover bid for Polly Peck (Holdings), the clothesmaker and retailer.

Barclays Merchant Bank announced yesterday that it had received acceptances for 2,913,592 million shares, of

which 2.9 million were held by Mr and Mrs Raymond Zelker, chairman and managing director respectively.

They gave irrevocable undertakings to accept the 9p a share offer when it was made last month, although Mr Zelker later told other shareholders not to accept the offer after the share

price jumped ahead from 7p at the time of the bid to a high of nearly 23p.

It is believed that Mr Derek Hayes, a fellow director who also gave an irrevocable undertaking for his 1 per cent stake, also accepted the Restro offer yesterday after the announcement was made.

Overseas turnaround at Nu-Swift Industries

By Our Financial Staff

Fire extinguisher group, Nu-Swift Industries increased turnover by 14 per cent to £12.5m and profits by 20 per cent to £1.06m in 1979.

A breakdown of the figures shows overseas turnover rose from £3.1m to £3.8m and United Kingdom turnover from £7.9m to £8.65m. United Kingdom profits rose slightly from £1m to £1.05m but the real turnaround came from overseas where a £122,000 loss was turned into a £11,000 profit.

In addition, a property revaluation has thrown up a freehold land and building surplus of £1.4m and a plant, machinery and equipment surplus of £1.15m to give a total asset increase of 11.43p per share.

Mr Ivan Doon, the chairman, comments that the year started with a serious national disruption and included in the third quarter a "futile engineering industry confrontation".

The engineering dispute cost the equivalent of three full weeks' production and just over £100,000 in lost profits.

This was followed by a squeeze on margins, due to higher interest rates and inflation, as well as exporting problems due to the strength of sterling.

This year started with an order book of just over £1m, 20 per cent up on the orders at the beginning of last year. Total dividends for the year came to 2.93p gross against 2.5p last year.

Ultramar Company Limited

Worldwide operations contribute to record results

Preliminary Announcement of 1979 Group Results

Summary of Financial Results	1979 £ million	(restated) 1978 £ million	Increase £ million
Sales	1001.7	595.1	406.6
Operating profit before taxation	75.4	37.7	37.7
Operating profit after taxation	45.3	14.1	31.2
Net Profit	48.8	8.6	38.2
Cash flow from operations	86.3	31.8	54.7
Capital expenditures	40.0	45.8	(5.6)

It was a record year for the Ultramar Group. Sales revenue for the first time exceeded one billion pounds. Cash flow from operations was £86,300,000 and the operating profit before taxation was £75,400,000. After deducting £30,100,000 for taxation and adding £1,500,000 of gains on foreign exchange fluctuations, the net profit for 1979 was £48,800,000. It should be pointed out that most of the earnings were in U.S. and Canadian dollars. When converted to sterling, the results are adversely affected because of the strength of sterling. The 1979 net profit was after writing off £15,500,000 of remaining unamortised exploration costs in an area where we have ceased operations.

All of the major divisions of the Ultramar group contributed to the excellent results. Geographically, profits and cash flow were well spread, with the Indonesian operation contributing about 35 per cent of the total. In Eastern Canada, we were unable to acquire sufficient crude oil for our projected refinery and were therefore obliged to cut back on our volume of product sales. However, higher product prices and our emphasis on maximising operating margins gave us improved profits in Canada in the second half.

Capital expenditures for 1979 were £40,000,000 of which the major portion was spent on exploration and development in Indonesia, the North Sea and Western Canada. Our drilling programme, especially in Indonesia, was successful and there have been substantial additions to our oil and gas reserves. An announcement of the finalisation of contracts for expansion of the Bontang LNG Plant by doubling the capacity is expected shortly.

Dividends

An interim dividend of 5p per Ordinary Share was paid on 9th November 1979. We will recommend at the Annual General Meeting on 9th May 1980 that a final dividend of 10p per Ordinary Share be paid out of 1979 profits. This dividend will be paid on 9th May 1980 to Ordinary Shareholders registered at the close of business on 8th April 1980.

Outlook

We expect another good year in 1980. Predictions are always hazardous and we have to recognise that political upheavals, run-away inflation or arbitrary actions by Governments

can upset even the best of plans. However, we have a broadly based business, a sound financial position and a strong management.

Beyond 1980 we shall need to obtain access to additional and sizeable quantities of oil produced in Western Canada if we are to earn a fair return on our large refining and marketing investments in Eastern Canada. We will also redouble our efforts to find new sources of crude oil, especially in the U.K. North Sea. In the forthcoming Seventh Round, we have joined a number of separate groups to apply for licences on blocks in the various areas being offered.

The bulk of our present capital expenditures will not have a great impact on profits until 1983, when the expanded LNG plant in Indonesia will be on stream, the North Sea Maureen Field will be on full production and other capital expenditure programmes will have been completed.

Proposed Share Distribution

It is proposed to recommend to Ordinary Shareholders a Share Distribution. At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting a resolution will be submitted for an issue to Ordinary Shareholders of one Ordinary Share of 25p credited as fully paid for each Ordinary Share of 25p held at the close of business on 8th April 1980.

Upon issue the Shares will rank pari passu with existing Ordinary Shares but will not rank for the final dividend to be declared at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The distribution will be provided by capitalising a sum drawn from the share premium account.

Share certificates, which will be renounceable up to and including 6th June 1980 will be posted on 9th May 1980.

Application will be made for listing of the shares and it is expected that dealings in London will commence on 12th May 1980.

Annual Meeting

The Report and Accounts for 1979 and the Chairman's Statement will be issued on 17th April 1980. The Annual General Meeting will be held at 11 a.m. at Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1BU on Friday 9th May 1980.

13th March 1980

Campbell Nelson
Chairman

Group Results for the Year to 31st December 1979

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account	1979 £ million	(restated) 1978 £ million
Sales	1001.7	595.1
Profit on trading	100.4	60.2
Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and amounts written off	15.5	12.5
Elimination of remaining unamortised costs in Iran	15.5	—
Operating profit before taxation	91.0	12.5
Taxation on operating profit (Note 6)	75.4	37.7
Current	15.6	13.2
Deferred	14.5	10.4
Operating profit after taxation	36.1	23.6
Foreign exchange fluctuations - gains/losses (Note 2)	45.3	14.1
Net Profit	1.5	(5.5)
Dividends	48.8	8.6
Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares	6.8	1.0
Ordinary Shares - Interim 5p per share	2.3	—
- Final 10p per share	4.5	—
Advance Corporation Tax written off	3.4	0.8
Earnings retained for the year	11.2	1.8
Cash flow from operations	236.6	58.8
Earnings per Ordinary Share:		
Basic	88.3p	15.3p
Fully Diluted	88.7p	16.6p

Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds

	1979 £ million	(restated) 1978 £ million
Source of Funds		
From operations		
Operating profit after taxation	45.3	14.1
Amortisation, depreciation, depletion and amounts written off	31.0	12.5
Deferred taxation on trading profits	14.5	10.4
Indonesian debt service equalisation (Note 4)	(4.5)	(5.5)
Loss on sale of fixed assets	—	1.5
Cash flow from operations	86.3	31.8
From other sources:		
Shares issued during the year	1.0	0.2
Long term loans raised	5.4	19.5
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	1.9	2.0
Net current assets of subsidiaries acquired	—	12.2
	294.6	595.5
Application of funds		
Acquisition of subsidiary companies	3.4	22.8
Additions to fixed assets	36.6	23.0
Capital expenditures	40.0	45.6
Portion of long term debt due within one year	9.5	4.5
Miscellaneous items	0.8	1.5
	50.4	52.0
Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares dividend including Advance Corporation Tax £399,000 (1978, £516,000)	1.8	1.5
1979 Interim Ordinary Shares dividend including Advance Corporation Tax £968,800	3.3	—
1979 Final Ordinary Shares dividend (payable May 1980) including Advance Corporation Tax £1,882,000	8.6	—
Increase in working capital	11.2	1.5
	33.0	12.1
Working capital at 31st December 1979	254.3	220.8
Long term loans at 31st December 1979	277.2	280.2

Operating Results

	1979	1978
Sales of oil (barrels per day)	279,900	222,300
Oil refined (barrels per day)	37,700	104,400
Oil produced (barrels per day)	9,800	6,000
Gas produced (thousands of cubic feet per day)	374,800	186,900
Net Average Interest	2,882,000	3,125,000
Gross wells drilled	51	43
Oil and gas wells completed in which the Group has varying interests	41	22

Ultramar

2 Broad Street Place, London EC2M 7EP



هكذا في الأصل

Wall Street

New York, March 12.—Stock prices eased in active trading this morning. Declines were limited to a small margin and the Dow Jones industrial average lost a fraction.

Gulf Oil lost $\frac{1}{2}$ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. Yesterday it said it would ask shareholders to authorize the issue of up to \$100m preferred shares. Active Alaska Interstate dipped $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Union began an offering of 722,000 shares of Alaska Interstate common at \$41.50 apiece.

British Petroleum gained $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. It reported a nearly four-fold rise in 1979 profit.

March 12 — The Dow Jones industrial average closed 6.31 points down at 819.34.

[illegible][illegible]

COPPER: March, 99.00c; May, 100.1

[illegible]

three months, \$5.100-10, Sedition
\$2.590. Sales, 45 tonnes.
The price was higher (pence per lb)
April, 69.80-69.40; May, 70.45-70

[illegible]

months. 4,750-50. Settlement. 4,740.
 Sales, 30 tonnes, Singapore in ex-
 works, 30,377 a picul.
 1,240 was despatched. —Afternoon. —Cash
 1,487-50 per picul. —Three months
 2,150-50. Sales 4,600 tonnes. Morning.
 —Cash. 1,492-50. —Three months
 2,450-50. Settlement. 2,415.
 56,000 tonnes.

[illegible]

Water Market

	Price	Ch'ge	Div.	Yld %	P/E
70	-1	6.7	9.6	+4.1	
34	-1	3.8	11.2	+2.2	
237	—	13.8	5.8	+6.9	
84	-1	15.3	18.2	—	
93	—	5.0	5.4	10.2	
100	—	7.9	7.9	6.2	
100	—	12.8	12.8	4.6	
105	—	6.7	10.7	+3.9	
116	—	5.2	7.8	+8.2	
217	—	7.2	6.2	10.2	
217	—	31.3	12.2	+3.9	
19	—	14.3	6.6	+5.6	
19	+½	0.8	4.4	+3.6	
76	—	12.0	15.8	5.3	
49	-1	2.6	5.3	10.4	
88	+1	4.4	4.9	5.8	
181	—	11.5	6.3	7.0	

provision of §SAP15.

1979

1979	1978
£73,207,000	£60,440,000
£13,022,000	£10,559,000
£6,913,000	£5,972,000
7.29p	6.31p
12.143%	10.748%
20.000%	16.429%
<u>32.143%</u>	<u>27.178%</u>

expenses (debits) of £1,194,000
 to sterling of over-seas net assets.
 2nd April, report and accounts to
 general meeting; 7th May at Falcourt,

tokil

	10/7/90	10/7/90	10/7/90
	High	Low	

[illegible]

[illegible]

Motoring

Car makers step up fight against rust

Just from accident damage, the cost of a car having to be scrapped before its time is enormous. Rust attacks nearly all cars greater or lesser extent and it gets a hold little can be to stop it.

Some years ago the Government's sport and Road Research Institute estimated that the total cost of corrosion in cars was £1.5 billion a year. Allowing for inflation, that is, to be brought up to date, it is to be doubled and probably trebled.

Each of the blame for corrosion has been apportioned to the car makers (a means of building in obsolescence, so the cynics have said). The main charges against them are that they do too little at design stage to prevent rusting and that their anti-corrosion treatments are inadequate.

Mr Louis Smith, technical director to Ziebart, one of the leading specialist rustproofing companies, thinks that too many manufacturers actually encourage rust by leaving vulnerable areas exposed. This particularly applies to the front wings where, he says, some 60 per cent of serious corrosion occurs.

"The best service a car manufacturer can offer the customer is to design corrosion out. BL, for instance, has enclosed all wheel arches on the Rover and uses plastic liners on the Princess. But there are still many cars with their front wing areas open."

As for treatments applied to new cars on the line, Mr Smith says that their effectiveness has to be judged by the time spent. The Ziebart process, which claims to be comprehensive, takes four hours and a manufacturer cannot pretend to give the same protection in a few minutes.

Ziebart reckons that even the

Diesel turbo version of the Peugeot 604

best on-line treatments will be only a fifth as effective as its process, partly because the area of metal covered is so much less. "Often," Mr Smith says, "the little that is done only serves to encourage corrosion more quickly in the non-protected areas."

Nevertheless, manufacturers are more concerned about rust than they were 10 years ago and the standard of preventive treatment has risen. Electrophoretic processes ensure 100 per cent coverage of paint; plastic sealing compounds are applied to metal joints and wax is injected into boxed sections. Chip-resistant material is used on sills, wheel arches and the floor pan.

Ford has introduced improved rust protection methods into all its European plants after studying corrosion on 4,500 cars (of various makes) and a growing number of manufacturers offer guarantees

against corrosion. The latest to do so is Lancia, which like other Italian makes, notably Fiat and Alfa Romeo, has had a particularly bad record in this field.

All new Lancia cars now get a special protection treatment which is applied in Britain before delivery to the customer and is guaranteed for six years. A condition of the warranty is that retortments are carried out at 23 and 42 months, for which the owner has to pay. The total cost is around £50.

Renault cars are treated at a plant in Le Havre before being shipped over. They carry a five-year guarantee, subject, as in Lancia's case, to two interim inspections and whatever retortment is necessary. The cost to the owner is about £80. Volkswagen is prepared to give a six-year warranty on its on-line protection and makes no charge for further work.

These manufacturer warranties usually carry limitations. Lancia's, for instance, covers "major structural areas" but not the doors. Volkswagen will deal only with rust through from inside the car and not rust that can be attributed to damage or neglect. The main limitation on Fiat's guarantee is that it lasts only two years, before, indeed, rust may have started to show.

The new car buyer unimpressed by such schemes can go to a rustproofing specialist like Ziebart, Protec (formerly Endrust) and Bodyshield (to name the three that have been awarded the Automobile Association's Seal of Approval on both the process and its application). They would claim to do a

more thorough job than the manufacturer and charge more for it. The Ziebart average is £120 a car but the guarantee runs for 10 years.

According to Ziebart research, about 21 per cent of new cars and commercial vehicles undergo a specialist rustproofing treatment. For the private car owner it makes most sense if he is likely to keep his vehicle, for however good the treatments, they have little effect on second-hand prices.

The uses of turbo

Hardly a week goes by without a mention of turbocharging in this column and to those tiring of the subject I can only say that it is a trend too important to ignore. Today I want to look at turbo in action by considering two different applications. Turbo is to do with boosting the power of an engine by harnessing its exhaust gases to drive a turbine and the result, usually, is exceptional performance but not necessarily.

The Peugeot 604 uses turbo in a different role, to put back some of the power lost by fixing a diesel instead of a petrol engine. At the moment it is the only turbodiesel sold in Britain, for that matter in Europe, but Mercedes-Benz sells such a car in the United States and other manufacturers seem bound to follow. The point is that without turbo a large diesel car like the 604 would be unacceptable slow. With turbo, performance becomes adequate without greatly compromising the excellent fuel consumption that a diesel engine gives.

The 604 uses a 2300cc four-cylinder unit, fitted with a British-made Garrett turbocharger in such a way as to provide high power at low engine speeds. Maximum torque is at only 2,000 rpm. Acceleration through the gears is not exceptional, 0 to 60 mph in 17 seconds is little better than a Mini, but the turbo gives enough top-gear flexibility for most needs.

The turbo does not arrive with a great surge, as it does on pure performance cars, but so discreetly as to go unnoticed by the evidence of the speedometer. Indeed, the general level of refinement, except when the engine is pushed hard and becomes boomy, makes the car seem almost faster than it is. Apart from a suspicion of clatter at idling speed and, of course, that bluish smoke, it is easy to forget there is a diesel engine.

But the most impressive feature of the car is its fuel consumption, about 30 mpg in town and 34 on the open road. No petrol car of comparable size can remotely match these figures, which is why the turbodiesel is particularly relevant to the United States, where car manufacturers have to meet fuel consumption targets laid down by the Administration.

On the other hand, does the 604 meet the overall needs of the motorist when other costs are taken into account? Both a diesel engine and a turbocharger add considerably to the price of the car. The Peugeot 604 turbodiesel, at £29,500, is almost £900 dearer than the equivalent petrol model. In addition, diesel

fuel is about 10p a gallon dearer than petrol. It does not require complicated arithmetic to establish that the person buying the turbodiesel has to do an exceptionally high mileage before the low fuel consumption begins to pay.

But Peugeot usually assesses the market correctly—if it did not it would not now be heading the big car making group in Europe—and it is firmly convinced that turbodiesels are right for the times. Of total 604 production, 36 per cent are turbodiesels and in France they represent half the model's sales.

And if Britain has been slower to accept diesel than most big car markets, sales of diesel cars did rise by more than half last year, with Peugeot taking the biggest share.

The orthodox use of turbo is well represented by the Saab 900. Here the aim is performance first and last, the turbo effecting a dramatic increase in power which has the car bounding away like a horse from the stalls. And the car can be enjoyed without too much guilt about wasting fuel, for consumption, considering the performance available, is modest at 22 to 29 mpg.

There are one or two reservations. The car seemed generally noisier than the petrol-engined 900 I drove recently and thanks to stiffer suspension the ride was harder. And as the effect of the turbo is not fully felt until the engine is turning over at about 3,000 rpm, the car has to be driven fairly hard to reap that benefit. It is, therefore, a vehicle for the enthusiast and at £10,300 an expensive buy.

Peter Waymark



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PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Deep sea drilling; 7.45 Two control problems; 7.50 Nature of Chemistry. Close down 7.55.

9.05 Schools. Colleges: Encounter; Germany; 9.25 Athlete (Javelin); 9.52 Look and Read; 10.15 Maths in-a-Box; 10.35 Going to Work (draft skills); 11.00 Lyn & Fyd (Welsh programme). Close down 11.25.

11.25 You and Me: I Feel Better Now (r).

11.40 Schools. Colleges: Exploring science (air); 12.05 pm Your own Business (wiring together). Close down at 12.30.

12.45 News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: The cost of putting the clock forward an hour. Also, travel choice.

1.45 Mister Men: The Story of Mr Funny and Mr Messy (r).

2.02 Schools. Colleges: Scene (fans of stars like Freddy and Valerius); 2.30 A Good Job with Prospects (local reporter). Close down at 3.00.

3.20 Pebble Mill at One: Welsh Serial.

3.55 Play School: Mary Thompson's story Where's That Key?; 4.20 Secret Squirrel: Robot Roul; 4.55 Jackanory: Jeany Agnes; 5.00 Marmalade; 5.15 The Mill House Cat; 4.40 Tazman.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Odion Redon; 7.45 The nature of digital computing; 7.50 Man overboard. Close down at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Name of Destiny; 11.35 Closedown at 11.25.

1.30pm Open University: Electrolysis and oxidation; 2.15 Con. 5.40 Flash Gordon: Final episode of this early space adventure serial. Rocketing to Earth.

6.00 Monkey: Seemingly endless Japanese-mafia film. Fantasy, with English dialogue.

6.45 Delta Smith's Cookery Course: Cheese—and the way it can transform so many dishes. Includes a film about Chinese and recipes for broccoli cheese soufflé, Alpine eggs and orange cheese-cake.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Botanic Man (David Bellamy); 9.57 Stop, Look, Listen (plastics); 10.10 Work; 10.27 It's Your Future (technology); 10.48 Music (The Recorder); 11.10 Reading with Lenny; 11.22 Leapfrog (maths); 11.35 Believe it or not (violence and war).

11.55 Cartoon Time: Sneaking Peking; 12.00 A Handful of Songs: sung by Maria Morgan and Keith Fidd; 12.10 pm Once Upon a Time: Peter Davison and Black Theatre puppets.

12.30 The Television Programme: The four television channels: how it will work, what it will show. Presented by Peter Fiddick. Includes an interview with Brian Womack, Controller of BBC 2.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.

1.30 Together: An offer of another job for the warden of Rutherford Court.

2.00 After Noon Plus: Sky people talk about their attraction to Mavis Nicholson and the resident expert, therapist Glyn Seaborn Jones. (See Personal Choice).

ITV

Lord of the Jungle: Tazman's Rival (r); 5.05 Reunited: Episode 3. The voice that shatters words; 5.35 Paddington: Michael Bond's stories close down 5.55.

6.40 News: With Peter Woods. 5.55 Nationwide: Including Desmond Lynam on tonight's World Light-weight title fight (9.25).

7.00 Young Maverick: Western series. Ben and Nell are involved in a bank hold-up, and Nell is taken hostage.

7.50 Butterflies: The Wendy Craig domestic comedy series. Tonight: She moves against fox hunters.

8.20 Breakaway: Episode 4 of the Francis and Xanthe thriller series with Martin Lam as the detective. A second murder.

8.50 Points of View: Barry Took: light-hearted replies to viewers' letters.

9.00 News: With Peter Woods.

9.25 Spotlight Special: An interview with the author of the book 'The World of the Future', Jim Watt, of Scotland, defends his world lightweight championship title against Charlie Nash (Northern Ireland); and the dance championship in the World Figure Skating Championships, from Dortmund. Favourites are Natalia Luchuk and Gennadi Karponosov, of the Soviet Union.

ITV 2

7.10 Gardeners' World: Another visit to Clark's farm. Items on dwarf trees in tubs, a tomato growing on a wall, and plants to grow with arrangements in view.

7.35 News: With subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.50 In Search of Alfred the Great: Last in Michael Wood's fascinating series about pre-Roman Conquest England. (See Personal Choice).

8.30 'Sibonga': Name of Destiny. Sibonga was the British ship that made headlines when it plucked Vietnamese boat people out of the sea to safety. This film shows how three of the refugees families learned to settle down to the British way of life in the Midlands. (See Personal Choice).

9.00 Pot Black 86: Defending Pot Black champion Ray Reardon plays Dennis Taylor in the eleventh frame. The winner becomes the first qualifier for the semi-finals.

9.25 International Golf: Jack Nicklaus conducts this test of other people's nerves and only marginally of their intelligence.

9.50-10.30 Schools: Contract: People at Work; Country Dancing; Notice Board; Music Workshop; 10.40-11.00 Schools: A Corner for Music: Exploring Society; Notice Board II; Listening and Writing; Prospect.

10.00 pm-11.00 Schools: Let's Join In: Religious Education; Adventure.

ITV 3

2.45 Film: An Inspector Calls (1934). Screen version of the play by J. B. Priestley, with Alastair Sim as the 'policeman' who says he is investigating a poisoning. With Arthur Young, Olga Dickson, and others.

4.15 The Tomorrow Show: Episode 2 of Achilles Heel. The futuristic youngsters have just 10 minutes to save our galaxy. Final instalment of adventure story.

4.45 Magic: children's magazine. Giovanni and his bearded bird; stick insects as pets; and pop singer B. A. Robertson.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Amos's secret parcel.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.30 Thames Sport. 6.50 Thames News. With reports by Brough Scott and Allan Taylor.

London Weekend

7.00 pm The Muppet Show: The puppet human game. The Muppet Show: The puppet human game. The Muppet Show: The puppet human game.

11.55 Pot-Black Snooker: The Canadian Club Trophy. 12.40 am Close.

Regions

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